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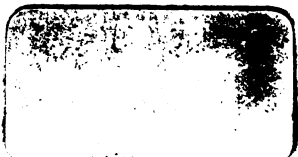
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Page 46.—*A Kamschadate travelling in Winter.*

SECOND CLASS BOOK,

PRINCIPALLY CONSISTING OF

HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL,

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL LESSONS,

ADAPTED TO THE CAPACITIES OF YOUTH,

AND DESIGNED FOR THEIR IMPROVEMENT.



INTENDED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY A. T. LOWE, M. D.

AUTHOR OF THE COLUMBIAN CLASS BOOK.

**STEREOTYPED AT THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE
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BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty-first day of September, A. D. 1825, in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. T. Lowe, M. D. of the said district, has deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, *to wit* :

"Second Class Book; principally consisting of Historical, Geographical, and Biographical Lessons, adapted to the capacities of youth, and designed for their improvement. Intended for the use of Schools. By A. T. Lowe, M. D. author of the Columbian Class Book."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an Act entitled "An Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching Historical, and other Prints."

JNO. W. DAVIS,
Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

PREFACE.



THE Second Class Book is designed for the use of Schools, particularly as a reading book for the *second* or *lower classes*; and in the selection of the various extracts of which it is composed, care has been taken that the language and sentiment might be adapted to the understanding and improvement of younger scholars. The design of this volume embraces the plan of the Columbian Class Book, with the exception that the Notes appended to many of the following chapters are less minute than in the former work; as longitude, subdivisions, and comparatively unimportant boundaries, which might tend to embarrass the minds of youth, are omitted. Questions, principally referring to the *notes*, are added in an appendix, and the Instructor will exercise his discretion of the propriety of their application, until the second reading of the book.

It has been a principal object with the compiler to select such lessons as are calculated to engage the interest of the scholar, and to exercise the memory in the acquisition of facts,

sufficiently simple for his understanding, yet important as a primary step to the higher branches of education. Should these purposes result in any considerable degree from the introduction of this volume as a *second class reading book*, the expectations of the author will be fully realized.

Ashburnham, Mass. 1826.

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SECOND CLASS BOOK.



ADVANTAGES OF HISTORY, AND DISCOVERY OF NEW-ENGLAND.

1. HISTORY has always been a persuasive method of instructing mankind. Many good men in every age employed it for this invaluable purpose. Though precepts and admonitions often have a commanding energy, an irresistible influence; though the pulpit will for ever stand unrivalled among the means of instruction and reformation, still history lends her alluring and powerful assistance.

2. Her salutary light is of incalculable importance. She displays the felicity of goodness, and the miseries of vice, unfolds the time when many prophecies have been fulfilled, and produces confidence in those which remain. Examples of individuals great and good, of communities distinguished for integrity and success, powerfully persuade to an imitation of their virtues.

3. If any country has merited the notice of history, New England has strong claims. Beginning in weakness and sufferings; at one time less than a half dozen persons able to defend themselves from the bosom of uncounted tribes of savages; from feebleness, poverty and contempt, she has risen in might and numbers and resources, till she may bid defiance to invasion from any power.

4. Her virtues, industry, frugality, piety, and valor, in the hands of God, have been the means of this unexampled prosperity. Her soil is not the most fertile, her climate is forbidding, yet her wealth is greater, and her population more numerous, than any other portion of the United States.

5. There is much truth in the remark of an European writer ; " were not the cold climate of New England supplied with *good laws* and *discipline*, the barrenness of that country would never have brought people to it, nor have advanced it in consideration and formidableness above the other English plantations, exceeding it much in fertility and other inviting qualities.

6. America was discovered by Columbus in 1492. The news spread rapidly through Europe, and every maritime power, from the Baltic to the Adriatic sea, rushed forth to gaze on the amazing curiosity, a New World, or to seize a portion for themselves. Among these the English, ever forward in daring enterprises, took a conspicuous part.

7. In 1496, John Cabot, with two ships, sailed from England, having a commission from Henry 7th to discover unknown lands, and annex them to the British government. Directing his course for China, he fell in with Labrador, and coasted north to latitude 67°. The next year he made a second voyage, and discovered Newfoundland and New England, traversing the coast to Florida.

8. Thus was New England discovered in the summer of 1497 ; but no attempt for a permanent settlement was made for more than a century. A long night of obscurity covered this part of the American coast. The people of England were living at ease in the land of their nativity ; the church was not prepared to fly for rest into this " wilderness ;" or the guilt of the natives had not ripened them for those judgments, which finally swept them away in war and pestilence, to make room for the holy pilgrims, the fathers of New England.

9. New England, now the north eastern grand division of the United States of America, lies in the form of a quarter of a circle around the great bay, or part of the Atlantic ocean, which sets up to the northwest between Cape Cod and Cape Sable. It contains the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and Connecticut ; and is situated between 41° and 48° north latitude, and 1° and 10° east longitude from Philadelphia. Its extreme length from the south west corner of Connecticut, is about 626 miles ; its breadth is very unequal, from fifty to two hundred miles. It contains about 72,000 square miles.

10. New England is bounded north by Lower Canada, east by the British province of New Brunswick and the Atlantic ocean, south by the same ocean, and Long Island sound, and west by the state of New York. Its west line begins at the mouth of Byram river, which empties into Long Island sound, at the south west corner of Connecticut, north latitude 41° , and runs a little to the east of north, till it strikes the 45th degree of latitude ; it then curves to the north east along the highlands, till it reaches about the 48th degree of north latitude.

Note. The Baltic is a large sea, between Denmark and Sweden, to the west, and Germany, Poland, and Russia to the east, from which run the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, Riga and Dantzic. It is said this sea neither ebbs nor flows.—The Adriatic sea, or gulf of Venice, lies between Italy and a part of Turkey in Europe. Cape Cod is a peninsula 65 miles long and from 1 to 20 broad. It is the southernmost point of Massachusetts Bay.

ROCK BRIDGE IN VIRGINIA.

1. ON a lovely morning, towards the close of spring, I found myself in a very beautiful part of the Great Valley of Virginia. Spurred on by impatience, I beheld the sun rising in splendor, and changing the blue tints on the tops of the lofty Alleghany mountains, into streaks of the purest gold, nature seemed to smile in the freshness of beauty. A ride of about fifteen miles, and a pleasant woodland ramble of about two, brought myself and companion to the *Natural Bridge*.

2. Although I had been anxiously looking forward to this time, and my mind had been considerably excited by expectation, yet I was not altogether prepared for this visit. This great work of nature is considered by many as the second great curiosity in our country, Niagara falls being the first. I do not expect to convey a very correct idea of this bridge, for no description can do this.

3. The Natural Bridge is entirely the work of God. It is of solid limestone, and connects two huge mountains together by a most beautiful arch, over which there is a

great wagon road. Its length, from one mountain to the other, is nearly 80 feet, its width about 35, its thickness 45, and its perpendicular height over the water is not far from 220 feet. A few bushes grow on its top, by which the traveller may hold himself as he looks over.

4. On each side of the stream, and near the bridge, are rocks projecting ten or fifteen feet over the water, and from 200 to 300 feet from its surface, all of limestone. The visitor cannot give so good a description of this bridge, as he can of his feelings at the time. He softly creeps out on a shaggy projecting rock, and looking down a chasm of from 40 to 60 feet wide, he sees, nearly 300 feet below, a wild stream foaming and dashing against the rocks beneath, as if terrified at the rocks above.

5. This stream is called Cedar Creek. The visitor here sees trees under the arch, whose height is 70 feet; and yet, to look down upon them, they appear like small bushes of perhaps two or three feet in height. I saw several birds fly under the arch, and they looked like insects. I threw down a stone, and counted 34 before it reached the water. All hear of heights and of depths, but they here SEE what is high, and they tremble, and FEEL it to be deep.

6. The awful rocks present their everlasting butments, the water murmurs and foams far below, and the two mountains rear their proud heads on each side, separated by a channel of sublimity. Those who view the sun, the moon, and the stars, and allow that none but GOD could make them, will here be impressed, that none but an *Almighty* God could have built a bridge like this.

7. The view of the bridge from below is as pleasing as the top view is awful. The arch from beneath would seem to be about two feet in thickness. Some idea of the distance from the top to the bottom may be formed, from the fact that as I stood on the bridge, and my companion beneath, neither of us could speak with sufficient loudness to be heard by the other. A man from either view does not appear more than four or five inches in height.

8. As we stood under this beautiful arch, we saw the place where visitors have often taken the pains to engrave their names upon the rock. Here Washington climbed up 25 feet and carved his own name, where it still remains. Some, wishing to immortalize their names, have engraven



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feet from the water, in a course almost perpendicular; and in a little less than two hours, his anxious companions reached him a pole from the top and drew him up.

12. They received him with shouts of joy; but he himself was completely exhausted. He immediately fainted away on reaching the spot, and it was some time before he could be recovered! It was interesting to see the path up these awful rocks, and to follow in imagination this bold youth as he thus saved his life. His name stands far above all the rest, a monument of hardihood, of rashness, and of folly.

Note. The Alleghany Mountains are situated between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic Ocean; extending nearly parallel with the sea coast, 900 miles in length.—Niagara river forms the communication between Lakes Erie and Ontario, and runs from south to north about 30 miles. Eighteen miles north of the entrance of the river, the waters rush down a stupendous precipice of 140 feet.

THE ANDES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

1. **AMONG** the wonders, or uncommon phenomena of the world, may be classed stupendous mountains; and of these, the Andes in South America are the loftiest the most extensive, and, therefore, the most wonderful. Descriptions of objects which are striking, because they are vast, often fail of exciting appropriate ideas; and however accurate or poetical may be the accounts of this class of Nature's prodigies, no just notions of their vastness can be conveyed by any written or graphical representation.

2. The magnitude of an object must be seen to be duly conceived, and mountain wonders will be best felt by those who have visited Wales, Scotland, Switzerland, or the mountainous regions of America or Asia. The stupendous mountains, called by the Spaniards the Cordilleras, stretch north and south, near the western coast, from the Isthmus of Darien, through the whole of the continent of South America, to the Straits of Magellan. In the north there are three chains of separate ridges, but in advancing

from Popayan towards the south, the three chains unite in a single group, which is continued far beyond the equator.

3. In the kingdom of Quito, the more elevated summits of this group are ranged in two rows, which form a double crest to the Cordilleras. The extent of the Andes Mountains is not less than four thousand three hundred miles. In this country, the operations of nature appear to have been carried on on a large scale, and with a bolder hand, than elsewhere; and in consequence, the whole is distinguished by a peculiar magnificence. Even the plain of Quito, which may be considered as the base of the Andes, is more elevated above the sea than the summits of many European mountains.

4. In different places the Andes rise more than one third above the famous Peak of Teneriffe, the highest land in the ancient hemisphere. The cloud-enveloped summits, though exposed to the rays of the sun in the torrid zone, are covered with eternal snows, and below them the storm is seen to burst, and the exploring traveller hears the thunder roll, and sees the lightnings dart beneath his feet.

5. Throughout the whole of the range of these extensive mountains, as far as they have been explored, there is a certain boundary, above which the snow never melts, which boundary in the torrid zone, has been ascertained to be 14,600 feet or nearly three miles above the level of the South Sea. The ascent to the plain of Quito, on which stands Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Pichincha, &c. is thus described by Don Juan de Ulloa.

6. "The ruggedness of the road from Taraguaga, leading up the mountain, is not easily described. The declivity is so great in some parts, that the mules can scarcely keep their footing; and in others the acclivity is equally difficult. This trouble of sending people before to mend the road, the pain arising from many falls and bruises, and the being constantly wet to the skin, might be supported; but these inconveniences are augmented by the sight of such frightful precipices, and deep abysses, as excite constant terror.

7. "The road, in some places, is so steep, and yet so narrow, that the mules are obliged to slide down, without making any use of their feet whatever. On one side of the rider, in this situation, rises an eminence of many hundred yards; and on the other is an abyss of equal depth; so

that, if he should give the least check to his mule, and destroy the equilibrium, both must inevitably perish.

8. "Having travelled nine days in this manner, slowly winding along the sides of the mountains, we began to find the whole country covered with a hoar frost ; and a hut, in which we reposed, had ice in it. At length, after a perilous journey of fifteen days, we arrived upon a plain, at the extremity of which stands the city of Quito, the capital of one of the most charming regions in the world. Here in the centre of the torrid zone, the heat is not only very tolerable, but, in some places, the cold is even painful.

9. "Here the inhabitants enjoy the temperature and advantages of perpetual spring ; the fields being constantly covered with verdure, and enamelled with flowers of the most lively colours. However, although this beautiful region is more elevated than any other country in the world, and it employs so many days of painful journey in the ascent, it is itself overlooked by tremendous mountains ; their sides being covered with snow, while their summits are flaming with volcanoes. These mountains seem piled one upon the other, and to rise with great boldness to an astonishing height.

10. "However, at a determined point above the surface of the sea, the congelation is found at the same height in all the mountains. Those parts which are not subject to a continual frost, have here and there a species of rush growing upon them resembling the broom, but much softer and more flexible. Towards the extremity of the part where the rush grows, and the cold begins to increase, is found a vegetable with a round bulbous head. Higher still the earth is bare of vegetation, and seems covered with eternal snow. The most remarkable of the Andes are the mountains of Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, and Pichincha."

Note. Wales, in the west of England, lies south of the Irish Sea, and is 120 miles long, and 80 broad.—Scotland, or North Britain, is 270 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is situated north of England.—Switzerland, a country in Europe, between 40 and 45° north latitude, is 215 miles in length, and 83 in breadth. It lies east of France.

ANECDOTE OF JUNIUS BRUTUS.

1. BRUTUS, and Collatinus, the husband of Lucretia, were the first who were raised to the dignity of consuls in Rome. They immediately revived the laws for assembling the people, which had been discontinued during the late tyrant's reign; but, that their newly acquired liberty should be prevented from degenerating into licentiousness, several officers relative to the priesthood were appointed, and new sacrifices ordained, in order to strengthen the civil power by the firmest sanctions of religion.

2. This new republic, however, which seemed so grateful to the people, had nearly been destroyed in its very commencement. A party was formed in Rome in favour of Tarquin. Some young men of the principal families of state, who had been educated about the king, and had participated in all the luxuries and pleasures of the court, undertook to re-establish monarchy. They were naturally disgusted with the gloomy austerity of a republican form of government, in which the laws, inflexible and severe, make no distinctions of birth or fortune.

3. Their party secretly increased every day, and what may create our surprise, were it not known that political animosity absorbs every feeling of nature, even the sons of Brutus, and the Aquilii, the nephews of Collatinus, were among the number. Tarquin, who was informed of these intrigues in his favour, resolved to advance them by every art in his power, and accordingly sent ambassadors from Etruria to Rome, under a pretence of reclaiming the crown, and demanding the effects which he had left behind him; but in reality with a design to give spirit to his faction, and to draw over to it as many as he possibly could.

4. They accordingly went on with spirit and success, holding their private meetings at the house of one of the conspirators, and already the restoration of the king and the death of the consuls was resolved upon, when the whole fabric of their hopes was at once levelled in the dust. A slave, named Vindicius, who had accidentally hid himself in the room where the conspirators used to assemble, overhearing the conversation, laid open their designs to the consuls, who gave orders to have the conspirators secured and brought to justice, and among these were found the

sons of Brutus. Few situations could have been more terribly affecting than this, of a father placed as a judge upon the life and death of his own children ; impelled by justice to condemn, and by nature to spare them.

5. The young men, when accused, did not attempt to say a word ; but with conscious guilt awaited their sentence in silent agony. The other judges who were present, felt all the pangs of nature ; Collatinus wept, and Valerius could not repress his sentiments of pity. Brutus alone seemed to have lost all the softness of humanity, and all the yearnings of parental affection. With a stern countenance, and a tone of voice that marked his fixed resolution, he demanded of his two sons if they could make any defence to the crimes with which they had been charged. This demand he made three several times ; but receiving no answer, he at length turned himself to the lictors, " Now, (exclaimed he,) it is your part to perform the rest."

6. Thus saying, he resumed his seat with an air of determined majesty ; nor could all the sentiments of paternal pity, the imploring looks of the people, nor the dreadful situation of the young men who were preparing for execution, alter his stern decision. The executioner having stripped, and then whipped the conspirators with rods, presently after beheaded them ; Brutus all the time beholding the cruel spectacle with a steady look and unaltered countenance, while the multitude gazed on with all the mingled sensations of pity, wonder, and horror.

PASSAGE OF THE ALPS BY HANNIBAL.

1. HANNIBAL had been the sworn foe of Rome, almost from his infancy ; for while only nine years of age, his father, having performed a sacrifice, brought him before the altar, and obliged him to take an oath, that he never would be in friendship with the Romans, nor desist from opposing their power, while life and opportunity allowed, until he or they should be no more. In those terms he swore, and he was faithful to his engagements.

2. On his first appearance in the field, he united in his own person the most masterly method of commanding,

with the most perfect obedience to his superiors. Thus he was equally beloved by his generals and by the troops he was appointed to lead. He was possessed of the greatest courage in opposing danger, and the greatest presence of mind in obviating it. No fatigue was able to subdue his body, nor any misfortune to break his spirit; equally patient of heat and cold, he only took sustenance to content nature, and not to gratify his appetite. His seasons for repose or labour were never regular or fixed: he was always ready when difficulties or his country demanded his aid.

3. He was frequently found stretched on the ground among his sentinels covered with a watch coat. His dress differed in nothing from the most ordinary men of his army, except that he affected peculiar elegance in his horses and armour. He was the best horseman, and the swiftest runner of his time. He was ever foremost to engage, and the last to retreat; he was prudent in his designs, which were extensive; and ever fertile in expedients to perplex his enemies, or to rescue himself from danger. He was experienced, sagacious, provident, and bold.

4. Such were the valuable qualities of this illustrious soldier, who is universally allowed to be the greatest general of antiquity. On the other hand he was cruel and faithless, without honour, without religion, and yet possessed the art of dissimulation to such a degree, that he assumed the appearance of them all. From such a soldier and politician, the Carthaginians justly formed the greatest expectations; and his taking Saguntum shortly after confirmed their original opinion of his abilities. But he soon gave proofs of a much more extensive genius than they had ever given him credit for.

5. Having overrun all Spain, and levied a large army of various languages and nations, he resolved to carry the war into Italy, as the Romans had before carried it into the dominions of Carthage. For this purpose, leaving Hanno with a sufficient force to guard his conquests in Spain, he crossed the Pyrenean mountains in Gaul, with an army of fifty thousand foot, and nine thousand horse. He quickly traversed that country, though filled with nations that were his declared enemies.

6. In vain its forests and rivers interposed difficulties in his way; in vain the Rhone, with its rapid current, and its

banks covered with enemies, or the Dura branched out into numberless channels, opposed his march; he passed them all with an undaunted spirit, and in ten days arrived at the foot of the Alps, over which he determined to explore a new passage into Italy. It was in the midst of winter, when this astonishing project was formed. The season added new horror to the scene, which nature had already crowded with objects of dismay.

7. The prodigious height and tremendous steepness of the mountains, which were capped with snow; the rude cottages that seemed to hang upon the sides of the precipices; the cattle, and even the wild beasts, stiff with cold, or enraged with famine; the people, barbarous and fierce, dressed in skins, with long shaggy hair, presented a picture that would have impressed ordinary spectators with astonishment and terror. But nothing was capable of subduing the courage of the Carthaginian general: after having harangued his army, he undertook to lead them up the sides of the mountain, animating his soldiers by the assurance that they were now scaling, not the walls of Italy, but of Rome.

8. The Carthaginians, however, in this march, had numberless and unforeseen calamities to encounter; the intenseness of the cold, the height of the precipices, the smoothness of the ice, but above all, the opposition of the inhabitants, who assailed them from above, and rolled down huge rocks upon them in their march, all contributed to dispirit the army, and to impede their progress. At length, after nine days' painful and interrupted ascent, Hannibal gained the top of the mountains, where he rejoiced his soldiers, by showing them the charming and fertile vales of Italy, which were stretched out beneath.

9. Here he allowed two days' respite, and then prepared to descend:—a work of more danger even than the former. Prodigious quantities of snow having lately fallen, as many were swallowed up in it as had before been destroyed by the enemy. Every new advance seemed but to increase the danger, till, at last, he came to the verge of a precipice above three hundred yards perpendicular, which seemed utterly impassable. It was then that despair appeared in every face but Hannibal's; for he still remained unshaken. His first object was to endeavour, by a circuitous route, to find a more commodious passage. This only increasing

his difficulty, he resolved to undertake levelling the rock. To effectuate this, great numbers of large trees were felled; and a huge pile raised against it, and set on fire.

10. The rock being thus heated, says Livy, was softened by vinegar, and a way opened, through which the whole army might safely pass. After this, no obstacles of any comparative moment occurred; for as he descended, the vallies between the mountains became more fertile; so that the cattle found pasture, and the soldiers had time to repose. Thus at the end of fifteen days, spent in crossing the Alps, the Carthaginian found himself in the plains of Italy with about half his army remaining; the rest having died with the cold, or were cut off by the natives.

Note. Rome, the ancient seat of the Roman empire, is on the river Tiber, 800 miles southeast from London, in about 42° north latitude.—Spain, a kingdom of Europe, is 700 miles long and 500 broad. It is bounded on the northeast by the Pyrenees, which mountains separate Spain from France.—Italy, a country of Europe, lies west of the Gulf of Venice, between 38° and 47° north latitude.—The Alps, the highest mountains in Europe, separate Italy from France and Germany.

QUEBEC.

1. **THIS** seat of ancient dominion—now hoary with the lapse of two centuries—formerly the seat of a French Empire in the west—lost and won by the blood of gallant armies, and of illustrious commanders—throned on a rock, and defended by all the proud defiance of war, is the strongest town in America, and with the exception of Gibraltar, is the strongest in the world. It is situated on a bold promontory, formed at the junction of the river St. Charles with the St. Lawrence, and rising above 300 feet above the level of the water.

2. It is, therefore, possessed of great natural advantages; the lofty perpendicular precipices of rock, which, on the south and east, separate a great part of the lower town from the upper, constitute, in themselves, on those sides, one insurmountable barrier; the river Charles, with its shallow

waters, and low flats of sand and mud, drained almost dry, by the retiring of the tide, forms an insuperable impediment to the erection of commanding works, or to the location of ships on the east and north, not to mention that all this ground is perfectly commanded by the guns above.

3. The only vulnerable point is on the west and south from the plains of Abraham. Cape Diamond, the highest point of the town, it is true, is rather more elevated than any part of the plains, but the highest ground on the plains of Abraham commands most of the works on this side of the town; besides, there is no barrier of rock, no river, ravine, or marsh, or other natural obstacle, to hinder an approach upon this side; this is the vulnerable side of Quebec, and here, therefore, it is fortified with the most anxious care.

4. The distance across the peninsula, from one river to the other, is very nearly one mile. The circuit within the walls is two miles and three quarters; immediately without it is probably three miles, and the average diameter is very nearly six sevenths of a mile. A complete wall of massy stone, hewn and laid up with elegance, as well as strength, completely encircles the town, and is furnished with strong massy arches and gates, and with deep ditches. The walls vary much, in different parts, in height and thickness. Every where, however, they are high enough to render escalade very difficult, and a breach almost hopeless.

5. In the strongest parts, next to the plains of Abraham, they are fifty feet thick, and equally as high. Even the lofty precipices of naked rock are surmounted with a stone wall, and with cannon, and the highest points are crowned with towers and distinct batteries. In general, the curtains of the walls are looped for musketry, and projecting bastions present their artillery to the assailant in every direction, and of course so as to rake the ditches. Immediately adjacent to the inner wall, which we have already remarked is fifty feet thick, runs a deep ditch, and then there is an exterior but lower wall, and other ditch, both of which must be scaled, before the main wall can be approached.

6. A storming party would be dreadfully exposed while mounting this exterior wall. The avenue to the Gate St. Louis, which opens to the plains of Abraham, is bounded on both sides by a high wall, and makes several turns in zig-

zag. At every turn cannon point directly at the approach-er; and generally down every ditch, and in every possible direction, where the wall can be approached, great guns are ready to cut down the assailants. The promontory of the rock, which constitutes the loftiest point of the fortifications, is called Cape Diamond, and upon this is erected the famous citadel of Quebec.

7. This is not, as one might suppose, a building or castle covered with a roof; it is open to the heavens, and differs from the rest of the works only in being more elevated, stronger, and therefore more commanding. The highest part of the citadel is Brock's battery, which is a mound, artificially raised, higher than every thing else, and mounted with cannon, pointing to the plains of Abraham. From the citadel, the view of the river, of the town, and of the surrounding country, is, of course, extremely beautiful. Within the walls are numerous magazines, furnished with every implement and preparation, and more or less proof against the various missiles of war.

8. Piles of cannon balls are every where to be seen, and the cannons mounted on the walls and other places amount to several hundred. Beyond the walls, on the plains of Abraham, are the four Martello towers. They are solidly constructed, about forty feet high, the diameter at the base being about the same; as they have cannon on their tops. They of course sweep the whole plain, and effectually command it; the particular object of their construction is to prevent an enemy from occupying the high ground on the plains of Abraham.

9. These towers are very strong on the side farthest from the town, and weaker on the side next to it, that they may be battered from it, should an enemy obtain possession of them. On the whole, Quebec is so strong in its defences, and so well garrisoned, that an attempt to take it by any force whatever, would undoubtedly prove a fruitless undertaking.

Note. Gibraltar is a town in the south of Spain, in 36° north latitude. Its fortifications, which are probably the strongest in the world, command the straits of Gibraltar, or the narrow Sea which connects the Mediterranean with the Atlantic Ocean.—St. Lawrence, one of the largest rivers in North America, proceeds from Lake Ontario,

from which it runs in a northeast direction, 700 miles, to the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable for the largest vessels to Quebec, 400 miles from its mouth.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GENERAL LEE.

1. CHARLES LEE, a major general in the army of the United States, was born in Wales, and was the son of John Lee, a colonel in the British service. He entered the army at a very early age; but though he possessed a military spirit, he was ardent in the pursuit of knowledge. He acquired a competent skill in Greek and Latin, while his fondness for travelling made him acquainted with the Italian, Spanish, German, and French languages. In 1756, he came to America, and was engaged in the attack upon Ticonderoga, in July, 1758, when Abercrombie was defeated.

2. In 1762, he bore a colonel's commission, and served under Burgoyne, in Portugal, where he much distinguished himself. Not long afterwards, he entered into the Polish service. Though he was absent when the stamp act was passed, he yet by his letters zealously supported the cause of America. In the years 1771, 1772, and 1773, he rambled over all Europe, for he could never stay long at one place. During this excursion he was engaged with an officer in an affair of honour, and he slew his antagonist, escaping himself with the loss of two fingers.

3. Having lost the favour of the ministry, and the hopes of promotion, in consequence of his political sentiments, he came to America, in November, 1773. He travelled through the country, animating the colonies to resistance. In 1774, he was induced by the persuasion of his friend, general Gates, to purchase a valuable tract of land, of two or three thousand acres, in Berkley county, Virginia. Here he resided until the following year, when he resigned a commission which he held in the British service, and accepted a commission from Congress appointing him a major general.

4. He accompanied Washington to the camp at Cambridge, where he arrived July 2, 1775, and was received with every mark of respect. In the beginning of the following year he was despatched to New York to prevent

the British from obtaining possession of the Hudson. This trust he executed with great wisdom and energy. He disarmed all suspicious persons on Long Island, and drew up a test to be offered to every one, whose attachment to the American cause was doubted. His bold measures carried terror wherever he appeared.

5. He seems to have been very fond of this application of a test; for, in a letter to the President of Congress, he informs him, that he had taken the liberty, at Newport, to administer to some of the tories a very strong oath, one article of which was, that they should take up arms in defence of their country, if called upon by Congress; and he recommends that this measure should be adopted in reference to all the tories in America. Those fanatics who might refuse to take it, he thought should be carried into the interior.

6. Being sent into the southern colonies, as commander of all the forces which should there be raised, he diffused an ardour among the soldiers which was attended with the most salutary consequences. He was very active in giving directions and making preparations previously to the unsuccessful attack of the British on Sullivan's Island, June 28, 1776. In October, by the direction of Congress, he repaired to the northern army. As he was marching through New Jersey, from the Hudson, to form a junction with Washington in Pennsylvania, he quitted his camp in Morris county, to reconnoitre.

7. In this employment he went to the distance of three miles from the camp and entered a house for breakfast. A British colonel became acquainted with his situation by intercepting a countryman charged with a letter from him, and was enabled to take him prisoner. He was immediately mounted on a horse, without his cloak and hat, and carried safely to New York. He was detained until April or May 1778, when he was exchanged for general Prescott, taken at Newport. He was engaged soon after in the battle of Monmouth.

8. Being detached by the commander in chief to make an attack upon the rear of the enemy, general Washington was pressing forward to support him on the twenty-eighth of June, when, to his astonishment, he found him retreating without having made a single effort to maintain his ground. Meeting him in these circumstances, without any previous

notice of his plans, Washington addressed him in terms of some warmth. Lee being ordered to check the enemy, conducted himself with his usual bravery, and when forced from the ground on which he had been placed, brought off his troops in good order.

9. But his haughty temper could not brook the indignity which he believed to have been offered him on the field of battle, and he addressed a letter to Washington, requiring reparation for the injury. He was on the thirtieth arrested for disobedience of orders, for misbehaviour before the enemy, and for disrespect to the commander in chief. Of these charges he was found guilty by a court martial, at which lord Stirling presided, and he was sentenced to be suspended for one year.

10. He defended himself with his usual ability, and his retreat seems to be justified from the circumstance of his having advanced upon an enemy, whose strength was much greater than was apprehended, and from his being in a situation with a morass in his rear, which would preclude him from a retreat, if the British should have proved victorious. But his disrespectful letters to the commander in chief it is not easy to justify. His suspension gave general satisfaction to the army, for he was suspected of aiming himself at the supreme command.

11. After the result of this trial was confirmed by Congress in January 1780, he retired to his estate in Berkley county, Virginia, where he lived in a style peculiar to himself. Glass windows and plaster would have been extravagancies in his house. Though he had for his companions a few select authors and his dogs, yet as he found his situation too solitary and irksome, he sold his farm in the fall of 1782, that in a different abode he might enjoy the conversation of mankind. He went to Philadelphia and took lodgings at an inn. After being three or four days in the city he was seized by a fever which terminated his life October 2, 1782. The last words which he uttered were, "stand by me, my brave grenadiers."

Note. Portugal, the most western country of Europe, in a medium latitude of 40° north, is 310 miles long and 150 broad. It is bounded on the west and south by the Atlantic, and on the east and north by Spain.—Long Island, belonging to the state of New York, is 140 miles

long and from 1 to 15 broad. It extends from Hudson river nearly to the western bounds of Rhode Island. It has Long Island Sound on the north, and the ocean on the south.

ROMAN DISCIPLINE AND PATRIOTISM.

1. AS the war with the Samnites had been for some time carried on with various success, and the balance seemed to vibrate in uncertainty, it was thought advisable to conclude a peace, the terms of which were so offensive to the Latins and the Campanians, that it induced them to revolt. The former carried their demands so far as to insist, that one of the consuls, and half the senate, should be chosen out of their body, before they would submit to think of accommodation.

2. The Romans at first tried by gentle means to divert them from their purpose; but they insisted upon it still more resolutely, ascribing the lenity of Rome to its fears. In order, therefore, to chastise them into reason, two consuls were sent by the senate to invade their country. The Latins were not remiss in their preparations for a defence; so that the two armies met with equal animosity, and a bloody and obstinate battle ensued. In this battle the strict discipline of the Romans and their amazing patriotism were displayed in a manner that has excited rather the wonder than the applause of posterity.

3. As the Latins and Romans were a neighbouring people, and their habits, arms, and languages, were the same, the most exact discipline was necessary to prevent confusion in the engagement. Orders were therefore issued by Manlius, the consul, that no soldier should leave his ranks upon whatever provocation; and that he should be certainly put to death who should offer to violate this injunction. Both armies were drawn into array, and ready to begin, when Metius, the general of the enemy's cavalry, pushed forward from his lines, and challenged any knight in the Roman army to single combat.

4. For some time, there was a general pause, no soldier offering to disobey his orders, till Titus Manlius, the consul's son, burning with shame to see the whole body of the Romans intimidated, boldly singled out against Metius.

The soldiers, on both sides, for a while suspended the general engagement, to be spectators of this fierce encounter. The two champions drove their horses against each other with the utmost spirit and impetuosity ; Metius wounded his adversary's horse in the neck ; but Manlius, with better fortune, killed that of Metius.

5. The Latin being thus prostrate on the ground, for a while attempted to support himself upon his shield ; but the Roman followed his blows with so much force, that he laid him dead as he was endeavouring to rise ; and then despoiling him of his armour, returned in triumph to the consul's, his father's, tent, where he was preparing and giving orders relative to the engagement. Loudly as the acclamations of his fellow soldiers followed the deed, the generous youth approached his father with a modest hesitation.

6. " My father," said he, " I have followed your heroic example. A Latin warrior challenged me to single combat, and I bring his spoils and lay them at your feet." " Unhappy boy," cried the father, with a stern look and an inflexible resolution, " as thou hast regarded neither the dignity of the consulship, nor the commands of thy father : as thou hast destroyed military discipline, and set a pattern of disobedience by thy example : thou hast reduced me to the deplorable extremity of sacrificing my son or my country. But let us not hesitate in this dreadful alternative : a thousand lives were well lost in such a cause ; nor do I think that thou thyself wilt refuse to die, when thy country is to reap the advantages of thy sufferings :

7. " Go, lictor, bind him, and let his death be your future example." As he uttered these words, he crowned him in the sight of his whole army, and then caused his head to be cut off. The whole army was struck with horror at this unnatural decree ; fear for a while kept them in suspense ; but when they saw their young champion's head struck off, and his blood streaming upon the ground, they could no longer restrain their execrations and their groans. The dead body was carried forth without the camp, and, being adorned with the spoils of the vanquished enemy, with all the pomp of military distress, and all the commiseration which was due to such ill requited heroism.

8. Meanwhile the battle began with mutual fury ; and as the two armies had often fought under the same leaders,

they combated with all the animosity of a civil war. The Latins chiefly depended on their bodily strength; the Romans on their invincible courage and conduct. Forces so nearly matched seemed only to require the protection of their deities to turn the scale of victory: and in fact the augurs had foretold that whatever part of the Roman army should be distressed, the commander of that part should devote himself for his country, and die as a sacrifice to the infernal gods. Manlius commanded the right wing, and Decius led on the left.

9. Both sides fought for some time with doubtful success, as their courage was equal; and it is natural to wish that if one general must be sacrificed in the event, the lot should have fallen on the unrelenting Manlius; but the fortune of war decided otherwise. The wing commanded by Decius being repulsed, the general resolved to devote himself to his country, and to offer his own life as an atonement to save his army. The awful peculiarity of this ceremony, calculated to make an impression on the multitude, merits a place in history.

10. The consul, with a loud voice, called on the Pontiff Valerius to fulfil the rites, and dictate to him the words of the sacrifice. His soldiers, in profound attention, surrounded him. The Pontiff commanded him to lay aside his military habit, and to put on the robe, bordered with purple, which he wore in the senate. Then, covering his head with a veil, he ordered him to raise his hand under his robe to his chin, and, standing on a javelin, to pronounce these words: "O Janus, Jupiter, Mars, Romulus, Bellona, ye domestic gods! ye heroes who dwell in heaven; and all ye gods who preside over us and over our enemies: more particularly ye infernal deities! I invoke you all; I earnestly entreat you to grant victory to us, and spread terror amidst our enemies!"

11. "I devote myself for the people of Rome, for the army, the legions, and all the allies of the Romans; and I devote, at the same time, to the earth and infernal deities, the army and auxiliaries of our enemies." After pronouncing these words, he vaulted on his horse, and rushed like lightning into the midst of the enemy. The strange appearance of a man unarmed, and in a robe of office, surprising the enemy, he easily broke their lines, and penetrated to the centre; but as it was observed that he struck on all

sides, like a madman, covering the ground near him with dead, a flight of arrows pierced him on every side, and he fell on a heap of slain.

12. In the mean time, the Roman army considered his devoting himself in this manner as an assurance of success ; nor was the superstition of the Latins less powerfully influenced by his resolution : in consequence a total rout began to ensue ; the Romans pressed them on every side, and so great was the carnage, that scarce a fourth part of the enemy survived the defeat.

ADDRESS TO WINTER.

O Winter, ruler of th' inverted year,
 Thy scatter'd hair with sleet like ashes fill'd,
 Thy breath congeal'd upon thy lips, thy cheeks
 Fring'd with a beard made white with other snows
 Than those of age, thy forehead wrapt in clouds,
~~A leafless branch thy sceptre, and thy throne~~
 A sliding car, indebted to no wheels,
 But urg'd by storms along its slipp'ry way,
 I love thee, all unlovely as thou seem'st,
 And dreaded as thou art ! Thou hold'st the sun
 A pris'ner in the yet undawning east,
 Short'ning his journey between morn and noon,
 And hurrying him, impatient of his stay,
 Down to the rosy west ; but kindly still
 Compensating his loss with added hours
 Of social converse and instructive ease,
 And gath'ring, at short notice, in one group
 The family dispers'd, and fixing thought,
 Not less dispers'd by day-light and its cares.
 I crown thee king of intimate delights,
 Fire-side enjoyments, home-born happiness,
 And all the comforts that the lowly roof
 Of undisturb'd retirement, and the hours
 Of long uninterrupted ev'ning, know.
 No rattling wheels stop short before these gates ;
 No powder'd pert proficient in the art
 Of sounding an alarm assaults these doors
 Till the street rings ; no stationary steeds

Cough their own knell, while, heedless of the sound,
The silent circle fan themselves, and quake :
But here the needle plies its busy task,
The pattern grows, the well depicted flow'r,
Wrought patiently into the snowy lawn,
Unfolds its bosom ; buds, and leaves, and sprigs,
And curling tendrils, gracefully dispos'd,
Follow the nimble finger of the fair ;
A wreath that cannot fade, of flowers that blow
With most success when all besides decay.
The poet's or historian's page, by one
Made vocal for the amusement of the rest ;
The sprightly lyre, whose treasure of sweet sounds
The touch from many a trembling chord shakes out ;
And the clear voice symphonious, yet distinct,
And in the charming strife triumphant still ;
Beguile the night, and set a keener edge
On female industry : the threaded steel
Flies swiftly, and, unfelt, the task proceeds.
The volume clos'd, the customary rites
Of the last meal commence. A Roman meal :
Such as the mistress of the world once found
Delicious, when her patriots of high note,
Perhaps by moonlight, at their humble doors,
And under an old oak's domestic shade,
Enjoy'd—spare feast ! a radish and an egg !
Discourse ensues, not trivial, yet not dull,
Nor such as with a frown forbids the play
Of fancy, or proscribes the sound of mirth :
Nor do we madly, like an impious world,
Who deem religion frenzy, and the God
That made them an intruder on their joys,
Start at his awful name, or deem his praise
A jarring note. Themes of a graver tone,
Exciting oft our gratitude and love,
While we retrace with mem'ry's pointing wand,
That calls the past to our exact review,
The dangers we have scap'd, the broken snare,
The disappointed foe, deliv'rance found
Unlook'd for, life preserv'd and peace restor'd—
Fruits of Omnipotent eternal love.
O ev'nings worthy of the gods ! exclaim'd
The Sabine bard. O ev'nings, I reply,

More to be priz'd and coveted than yours,
As more illumin'd, and with nobler truths,
That I, and mine, and those we love, enjoy.

BARON DE KALB.

1. AMONG the enthusiastic foreigners who generously espoused our cause, and, at an early period of the revolution, resorted to the American army, I will name some whose meritorious services entitle them to the grateful recollection of the present and future generations. Baron De Kalb was by birth a German.

2. He had attained a high reputation in military service, and was a knight of the order of merit, and a brigadier general in the armies of France. He accompanied the Marquis de la Fayette to this country, and having proffered his services to Congress, he was, in September, 1777, appointed to the office of major general. In the summer of 1780, he was second in command in our southern army, under Major General Gates.

3. When arrangements were making for the battle of Camden, which proved so disastrous to our arms, in August, 1780, this heroic officer, it was said, cautioned General Gates against a general action under present circumstances. But that unfortunate commander was heard to say, that "Lord Cornwallis would not dare to look him in the face." And in the evening preceding the battle, an officer, in the presence of General Gates, said, "I wonder where we shall dine to-morrow?"

4. "Dine, sir," replied the confident general, "why at Camden to be sure; I would not give a pinch of snuff, sir, to be insured a beef-steak, to-morrow in Camden, and Lord Cornwallis at my table." Baron de Kalb was decidedly opposed to the proceedings of General Gates, and frequently foretold the ruin that would ensue, and expressed a presentiment that it would be his fate to fall in that battle. In a council of war, while the enemy was approaching, the baron advised that the army should fall back and take a good position, and wait to be attacked; but this was rejected by Gen. Gates, who insinuated that it originated from fear.

5. De Kalb instantly leaping from his horse placed him-

self at the head of his command on foot, and with some warmth retorted, "well, sir, a few hours, perhaps, will prove who are brave." It was the intention of Gen. Gates to surprise the enemy in their encampment, while at the same time Cornwallis had commenced his march to surprise his antagonist. The contending armies had scarcely engaged in the conflict when our militia broke, and leaving their guns and bayonets behind, fled with the greatest precipitation.

6. Gen. Gates immediately applied spurs to his horse, and pursued, as he said, "to bring the rascals back," but he actually continued his flight till he reached Charlotte, 80 miles from the field of battle. (In this measure he was in some degree justified, as his object was, if possible, to rally and collect the militia with the hope of making a stand.)

7. The Baron de Kalb, at the head of a few hundred of continental troops, was left to cope with the whole British army, and he sustained the dreadful shock for more than an hour; hundreds of the bravest men had fallen around this undaunted hero, he himself in personal conflict was seen to parry the furious blows and plunge his sword into many opposing breasts. But alas! the hero is overpowered, having received eleven bayonet wounds, he faints and falls to the ground.

8. Several individuals of both armies were killed over him as they furiously strove to destroy or to defend. His Aid-de-camp, Chevalier de Buysson, rushed through the clashing bayonets, and stretching his arms over the body of the fallen hero, exclaimed, "Save the Baron Kalb! save the Baron de Kalb!" The British officers interposed and prevented his immediate destruction, but he survived the action but a few hours.

9. To a British officer, who kindly condoled with him in his misfortune, he replied, "I thank you for your generous sympathy, but I die the death I always prayed for; the death of a soldier fighting for the rights of man." His last moments were spent in dictating a letter concerning the continental troops which supported him in the action, after the militia had fled, of whom he said, he had no words to express his love and admiration of their valour.

10. Gen. Washington, many years after, on a visit to Camden, inquired for the grave of De Kalb. After looking on it a while with a countenance marked with thought, he breathed a deep sigh and exclaimed, "So there lies the

brave De Kalb; the generous stranger who came from a distant land to fight our battles, and to water with his blood the tree of liberty. Would to God he had lived with us to share its fruits."

11. Congress ordered him a monument. But the friend of St. Tammany still sleeps "without his fame." I have seen the place of his rest. It was the lowest spot on the plain. No sculptured warrior mourned at his low laid head; no cypress decked his *hecl*. But the tall corn stood in darkening ranks around him, and seemed to shake their green leaves with joy over his narrow dwelling.

12. But the roar of his battle is not yet quite passed away, nor his ghastly wounds forgotten. The citizens of Camden have lately enclosed his grave, and placed on it a handsome marble, with an epitaph greatly descriptive of his virtues and services, that the people of future days may, like Washington, heave the sigh when they read of "the generous stranger, who came from a distant land to fight their battles, and to water with his blood the tree of their liberties."

Fair Camden's plains his glorious dust inhume,
Where annual Ceres shades her hero's tomb.

Note. France, a country in Europe, is bounded north by the English Channell, east by Germany and the Alps, south by the Mediterranean and Spain, and west by the Atlantic Ocean, between 42° and 52° north latitude. The principal rivers are the Loire, Garonne, Seine, Scheldt, and Meuse.—Camden, in South Carolina, is situated on the Catawba river, 120 miles northwest of Charleston. The British evacuated and burnt the town in May, 1781.

RUINS OF BALBEC.

1. THESE magnificent ruins are described by Mr. Bruce as even surpassing what has been seen at Palmyra. He was particularly struck by the splendid vestiges of the great temple, supposed to have been dedicated to the sun. The castle of Balbec, or tower of Lebanon, is described by Father Leander, of the order of barefooted Carmelites, in his interesting travels, as a surprising monument of antiquity, built, according to the tradition of the natives, by Solomon.—His relation is as follows :

2. Balbec is distant from Damascus, towards the north, about fifty miles, and on the southern side is watered by springs and rivulets, brought thither, no doubt, to fill the ditches by which it was to have been surrounded for defence, but which were not completed. It is situated on the lofty summit of a hill, in approaching which the facade of the castle is seen, having two towers at its right angles, between which is a great portico, resembling the mouth of a vast cave, and provided with very strong walls.

3. That on the right hand, by which the portico is attached to the tower, from the west to the north, is composed of four stones only, the fifth, which was to have completed the fabric, being deficient. The length of each of these stones is not less than sixty-two feet, and their breadth and height thirteen. These are so artfully brought together, without any cement, that they appear to be only one solid block.

4. The remainder of the wall to the left is of hewn stones, well cemented with quick lime, the smallest of which are 6 feet in length, and four feet six inches in height; there are many which are upwards of fifteen feet in length, but the height of all of them are the same.

5. Having entered the cavern by the grand portico, the traveller proceeds in obscurity to the distance of eighteen paces, when he at length perceives a ray of light proceeding from the aperture of the door which conducts to the centre. At each of the sides, and within this grand portico, is a flight of stone steps which leads to the subterraneous prisons.

6. Their aspect is horrid, and they are dangerous, inasmuch as they are wont to be frequented by banditties of robbers, who here plunder, kill, and bury such wretched travellers as are imprudently led by their curiosity to penetrate, and risk the descent without being well escorted.

7. Following the road above, by the cavern to the extent of fifty paces, an ample area, of a spherical figure, presents itself, surrounded by majestic columns of granite, some of them of a single piece, and others formed of two pieces, the whole of them of so large a dimension, that two men can with difficulty girt them.

8. They are of the Ionic order of architecture, and are placed on bases of the same stone, at such distances from each other, that a coach and six might commodiously pass

between them. They support a flat tower or roof, which projects a cornice wrought with figures of matchless workmanship: these rise above the capitals with so nice an union, that the eye, however perfect it may be, cannot distinguish the part in which they are joined.

9. At the present time, the greater part of this colonnade is destroyed, the western part alone remaining perfect and upright. This fabric has an elevation of 500 feet, and is 400 feet in length. In its exterior, and behind, it is flanked by two other towers similar to those of the first facade, the whole projecting from the wall, which withinside is provided with two loopholes, to keep off the enemy, in case of necessity, by the means of stones, fire, &c.

10. It also surrounds the colonnade, more particularly in the part which looks towards the east. At the left flank arises a temple which, tradition says, was the hall of audience of Solomon, in height at least 80 feet, and long and large in proportion. Its stories are all sculptured in bas-reliefs similar to those which ornament Trajan's column at Rome, representing many triumphs and naval engagements.

11. Several of these bas-reliefs have been defaced by the Saracens, who are the decided enemies of all sculptures. Withoutside this grand hall is an avenue of the same size and breadth, where the traveller admires a large portal, constructed with three stones only, attached to which, in the middle part, serving as an architrave, is seen, in a garland of laurel interwoven with flowers, a large eagle, admirably sculptured in bas-relief.

12. At the sides of the portal are placed two columns, in one of which, although formed of a single stone, is a winding staircase by which to ascend to the architrave: the passage is, however, very narrow. There is in the vicinity another temple of an octangular shape, with a portico of superb architecture, and having three windows on the side opposite to the former.

13. On a large stone are inscribed these words in Latin: *Diviso Monti*, on which Father Leander confesses he knows not what interpretation to bestow. Thrice he returned to visit this splendid vestige of antiquity: and on the last of these occasions, being well escorted, he proceeded to the distance of about a mile, to the foot of the mountains of Damascus, whence the stones, employed in its construction, were brought.

14. He measured the stone which remained there, and which has been already noticed as having been intended for the fifth in the construction of the wall: it had been hewn out on all sides, was lying on the ground, and was simply attached to the rock at the inferior part.

15. Its length and dimensions were such, that he could not conceive how it would have been possible to detach it, and still less with what machines to move, transport, and raise it to the height at which the others are placed, more especially as the sites, the roads, and the masses of rock, are such as to exceed in asperity whatever the imagination can picture to itself. In the vicinity of the cave whence these stones were drawn, is a very beautiful sepulchre supported by columns of porphyry, over which is a dome of the finest symmetry.

Note. Palmyra was an ancient and magnificent city of Asia, in 33° north latitude.—Damascus, now called Sham, was a city of Syria, situated on the river Barida, in 34° North latitude. This city is supposed to contain 80,000 inhabitants, principally Arabs and Turks. It is the great rendezvous of pilgrims from the north of Asia.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

1. On the morning of the 17th of June, 1775, the Americans had made a show of returning the fire of their enemies, by throwing a few shot from their light field-pieces, as if in mockery of the tremendous cannonade which they sustained. But as the moment of severest trial approached, the same awful stillness which had settled upon the deserted streets of Charlestown hovered around the redoubt.

2. On the meadows, to its left, the recently arrived bands hastily threw the rails of two fences into one, and covering the whole with the mown grass that surrounded them, they posted themselves along the frail defence, which answered no better purpose than to conceal their weakness from their adversaries. Behind this characteristic rampart, several bodies of husbandmen from the neighbouring

provinces of New Hampshire and Connecticut lay on *their* arms in sullen expectation.

3. Their line extended from the shore to the base of the ridge, where it terminated several hundred feet behind the works; leaving a wide opening in a diagonal direction, between the fence and an earthen breast work, which ran a short distance down the declivity of the hill, from the northeastern angle of the redoubt.

4. A few hundred yards in the rear of this rude disposition, the naked crest of Bunker-hill rose unoccupied and undefended, and the streams of the Charles and Mystic sweeping around its base, approached so near each other as to blend the sounds of their rippling. It was across this low and narrow isthmus, that the royal frigates poured a stream of fire that never ceased, while around it hovered the numerous parties of the undisciplined Americans, hesitating to attempt the dangerous passage.

5. In this manner Gage had in a great degree surrounded the peninsula with his power; and the bold men who had so daringly planted themselves under the muzzles of his cannon were left unsupported, without nourishment, and with weapons from their own gun hooks, singly, to maintain the honour of their nation.

6. Including men of all ages and conditions, there might have been two thousand of them, but as the day advanced, small bodies of their countrymen, taking counsel of their feelings, and animated by the example of the old Partisan of the Woods who crossed and recrossed the neck, loudly scoffing at the danger, broke through the fire of the shipping in time to join in the closing and bloody business of the hour.

7. On the other hand, Howe led more than an equal number of the chosen troops of his Prince; and as boats continued to ply between the two peninsulas throughout the afternoon, the relative disparity continued undiminished to the end of the struggle. It was at this point in our narrative that, deeming himself sufficiently strong to force the defences of his despised foes, the arrangements immediately preparatory to such an undertaking were made in full view of the excited spectators.

8. Notwithstanding the security with which the English general marshalled his warriors, he felt that the approaching contest would be a battle of no common incidents.

The eyes of tens of thousands were fastened on his movements, and the occasion demanded the richest display of the pageantry of war. The troops formed with beautiful accuracy, and the columns moved steadily along the shore, and took their assigned stations under cover of the brow of the eminence.

9. Their force was in some measure divided; one moiety attempting the toilsome ascent of the hill, and the other moving along the beach, or in the orchards of the more level ground, towards the husbandmen on the meadows. The latter soon disappeared behind some fruit trees and several brick kilns near the field of battle.

10. The advance of the royal columns up the ascent was slow and measured, giving time for their field guns to add their efforts to the uproar of the cannonade, which broke with new fury as the battalions prepared to march. When each column arrived at the allotted point it spread the gallant array of its glittering warriors under a bright sun.

11. The advance of the British line so beautiful and slow resembled rather the ordered steadiness of a drill than the approach to a deadly struggle. Their standards fluttered proudly above them, and there were moments when the wild music of their bands was heard rising on the air, and tempering the ruder sounds of the artillery.

12. The young and thoughtless turned their faces backward, and smiled exultingly as they beheld steeples, roofs, masts, and heights, teeming with their thousands of eyes, bent on the show of their bright array. As the British lines moved in open view of the little redoubt, and began slowly to gather around its different faces, gun after gun became silent, and the curious artillerist, or tired seaman, lay extended on his heated piece, gazing in mute wonder at the spectacle.

13. There was just then a moment when the roar of the cannonade seemed passing away like the rumbling of distant thunder. "They will not fight," said the animated leader, "the military front of Howe has chilled the hearts of the knaves, and our victory will be bloodless!" These words were barely uttered, when platoon after platoon, among the British, delivered its fire, the blaze of musketry flashing swiftly around the brow of the hill, and was immediately followed by heavy volleys that ascended from the orchard.

14. Still no answering sound was heard from the Americans, and the royal troops were soon lost to the eye as they slowly marched into the white cloud which their own fire had created. At that instant a sheet of flame glanced through the smoke, like lightning playing in a cloud, while at one report a thousand muskets were added to the uproar.

15. The bright red lines of the royal troops were seen issuing from the smoke, waving and recoiling before the still vivid fire of their enemies. The smoky veil which elung around the brow of the eminence, was lifted by the air, and sailed heavily away to the south-west, leaving the scene of the bloody struggle again in view.

16. At this instant, an officer from the field held an earnest communication with the two leaders, when, having delivered his orders, he hastened back to his boat, like one who felt himself engaged in matters of life and death. "It shall be done, sir," repeated Clinton, as the other departed, his own honest brow sternly knit under high martial excitement.—"The artillery have their orders, and the work will be accomplished without delay."

17. "This," cried his more sophisticated companion, "this is one of the trying duties of the soldier! To fight, to bleed, or even to die for his prince, is his happy privilege; but it is sometimes his unfortunate lot to become the instrument of vengeance." The flaming balls were soon seen taking their wide circuit in the air, and carrying their desolation among the close and inflammable roofs of the opposite town.

18. In a very few minutes a dense black smoke arose from the deserted buildings, and forked flames played actively along the heated shingles, as though rioting in their unmolested possession of the place. In scenes like these we are attempting to describe, hours appear to be minutes, and time flies as imperceptibly as life slides from beneath the feet of age.

19. The disordered ranks of the British had been arrested at the base of the hill, and were again forming under the eyes of their leaders, with admirable discipline, and extraordinary care. Fresh battalions, from Boston, marched with high military pride into the line, and every thing betokened that a second assault was at hand.

20. When the moment of stupid amazement which succeeded the retreat of the royal troops had passed, the troops

and batteries poured out their wrath with tenfold fury on their enemies. Shot were incessantly glancing up the acclivity, madly ploughing across its grassy surface, while black and threatening shells appeared to hover above the work like the monsters of the air, about to stoop upon their prey.

21. Still all lay quiet and immovable within the low mounds of earth, as if none there had a stake in the issue of the bloody day. For a few moments only the tall figure of an aged man was seen slowly moving along the summit of the rampart, calmly regarding the dispositions of the English General in the more distant part of his line, and after exchanging a few words with a gentleman who joined him in his dangerous look-out, they disappeared behind the grassy banks.

22. All eyes were now watching the advance of the battalions, which once more drew nigh the point of contest. The heads of the columns were already in view of their enemies, when a man was seen swiftly ascending the hill from the burning town: he paused amid the peril, on the natural glacis, and swung his hat triumphantly, and some even fancied they heard the exulting cry, as they recognised the ungainly form of the simpleton, before it plunged into the work.

23. The right of the British once more disappeared in the orchard, and the columns in front of the redoubt again opened with all the imposing exactness of their high discipline. But the trial was too great for even the practised courage of the royal troops. Volley succeeded volley, and in a few moments they had again sustained their ranks behind the misty screen produced by their own fire.

24. Then came the terrible flash from the redoubt, and the eddying volumes from the adverse hosts rolled into one cloud, enveloping the combatants in its folds, as if to conceal their bloody work from the spectators. The result, however, was soon known.

25. The heavy bank of smoke which now even clung along the ground, was broken in fifty places, and the disordered ranks of the British were seen driven before their deliberate foes, in wild confusion. The flashing swords of the officers in vain attempted to arrest the torrent, nor did the flight cease with many of the regiments until they had even reached their boats.

SOCRATES' ADDRESS TO HIS JUDGES.

1. "I HAVE great hopes, O my judges, that it is infinitely to my advantage that I am sent to death : for it must of necessity be, that one of these two things must be the consequence. Death must take away all these senses, & convey me to another life.

2. "If all sense is to be taken away, and death is no more than that profound sleep without dreams, in which we are sometimes buried, how desirable is it to die ! how *many* days in life do we know that are preferable to such a *state*.

3. "But if it be true that death is but a passage to *phaca*, which they who have lived before us do now inhabit, how much happier still is it to go from those who call themselves judges, to appear before those that really are such ; before Minos, Rhadamanthus and Triptolemus, and to meet those who have lived with justice and truth ?

4. "Is this, do you think, no happy journey ? Do you think it nothing to speak with Orpheus, Homer, and Hesiod ? I would, indeed, suffer many deaths to enjoy these things. With what particular delight should I talk with Ajax and others who like me have suffered by the iniquity of their judges ! I should examine the wisdom of the great prince, who carried such mighty forces against Troy, and argue with Ulysses and Sisypheus, upon difficult points, as I have in conversation here, without being in danger of being condemned.

5. "But let not those among you who have pronounced me an innocent man be afraid of death. No harm can arrive at a good man whether dead or living ; his affairs are always under the direction of the gods ; nor will I believe the fate which is allotted to me myself this day, to have arrived by chance, nor have I ought to say either against my judges or accusers, but that they thought they did me an injury. But I detain you too long ; it is time that I retire to death, which of us has the better, is known to the gods, but to no mortal man."

6. Socrates is here represented in a figure worthy his great wisdom and philosophy, worthy the greatest mere man that ever breathed. But the modern discourse is written upon a subject no less than the dissolution of nature itself. O how glorious is the old age of that great man, who has

spent his time in such contemplations as has made this being, what only it should be, an education for heaven !

7. He has, according to the lights of reason and revelation, which seemed to him clearest, traced the steps of Omnipotence : he has, with a celestial ambition, as far as it is consistent with humility and devotion, examined the ways of Providence, from the creation to the dissolution of the visible world.

8. How pleasing must have been the speculation, to observe nature and Providence move together, the physical and moral world march the same pace : to observe paradise and eternal spring the seat of innocence ; troubled seasons and angry skies the portion of wickedness and vice.

9. When this admirable author has reviewed all that has past or is to come which relates to the habitable world, and run through the whole fate of it, how could a guardian angel, that has attended it through all its courses and changes, speak more emphatically at the end of his charge, than does our author, when he makes, as it were, a funeral oration over this globe, looking to the point where it once stood ?

10. Let us take leave of this subject, and reflect, upon this occasion, on the vanity and transient glory of this habitable world. How by the force of one element breaking loose upon the rest, all the varieties of nature, all the works of art, all the labours of men are reduced to nothing. All that we admired and adored before as great and magnificent, is obliterated or vanished ; and another form and face of things, plain, simple, and every where the same, overspreads the whole earth.

11. Where are now the great empires of the world, and their great imperial cities ? their pillars, trophies, and monuments of glory, show me where they stood, read the inscription, tell me the victor's name. What remains, what impressions, what difference, or distinction, do you see in this mass of fire ? Rome itself, eternal Rome, the great city, the empress of the world, whose domination and superstition, ancient and modern, make a great part of the history of this earth, what has become of her now ?

12. She laid her foundations deep, and her palaces were strong and sumptuous : " She glorified herself, and lived deliciously, and said in her heart, I sit a queen, and shall see no sorrow : " but her hour is come, she is wiped away from the face of the earth, and buried in everlasting obli-

vion. But it is not cities only, and works of men's hands, but the everlasting hills, the mountains and rocks of the earth, are melted as wax before the sun, and their place is no where found.

13. Here stood the Alps, the load of the earth, that covered many countries, and reached their arms from the ocean to the Black Sea; this huge mass of stone is softened and dissolved as a tender cloud into rain.

14. Here stood the African mountains, and Atlas with his top above the clouds; there was frozen Caucasus, and Taurus, and yonder, towards the north, stood the Rhiphaean hills, clothed in ice and snow. All these are vanished, dropt away as the snow upon their heads. "Great and marvellous are thy works, just and true are thy ways, thou King of Saints!"

Note. Socrates was born in Attica, near Macedonia, 476 years before Christ, and was impiously condemned to drink a poisonous potion which caused his death in the 70th year of his age.—Troy was an ancient city of Asia, near the Archipelago, and at the foot of Mount Ida. It is well known for its ten years' siege.—Atlas is a chain of mountains in the northwest of Africa, separating Barbar from Algiers.—The Black, or Euxine sea, lies north of Nubolia, between Turkey in Europe and Asia.—Caucasus is a very high mountain in Africa, between the Black and Caspian Sea.

SIMPLICITY OF THE GOSPEL.

1. IT is true, that in whatever form Christian truth may prevail, it is not robbed of its lustre or power. It is one proof of its heavenly origin, that no corruptions have ever been able to hide its beauty and majesty or palsy its energy. Its light has been seen and felt amid all the thick vapours and dark clouds that have been accumulated around it.

2. But still if all could be swept away, and the luminary shine from the firmament in its own free and unobscured splendour, how far more conspicuous would be its glory, and with what new and fervent admiration would it be welcomed.

3. We cannot doubt that the simplest system of doctrines is most likely to advance the permanent glory of the Gospel. Every thing is admirable and sublime in proportion to its simplicity. The objects which are grandest in the works of Nature, are among the simplest. Of the sublime works of God, this is one of the striking characteristics.

4. What more sublime than the starry heavens, the lofty mountains, the unfathomable ocean, whether sleeping or tempestuous? Yet no objects are more simple, or offer less complication of ideas. The grandest of the works of man are also the simplest. Those admirable structures, whose ruins are the wonder of posterity, and those writings which are equally first in all ages, are for nothing so remarkable as for their noble simplicity.

5. What is complicated and intricate becomes obscure and wearisome; and the only things whose beauties are ever new, and whose attraction never ceases, are those which are plain and simple. So it is with the Gospel. Compared with the complicated systems of the heathen world, and the multitudinous observances of the Mosaic dispensation, there is an obvious majesty in its simplicity which speaks the perfected work of God.

6. If you seek to render it imposing by a profusion of gorgeous observances, you may indeed seem to succeed for a time, and among some, as has happened in the disguises which it wore in the darker ages of the Church: but you hide its divinest charms, and liken it to the theatrical display of heathen worship.

7. If you annex to it mysterious and subtle dogmas, which perplex the understanding, and are fearful to the fancy, you may seem to excite veneration and awe; but still there was a profounder awe in the false mysteries of pagan superstition; and in the schools of the philosophers, there was as great ingenuity and subtilty of solemn dogmatism, when "the world by wisdom knew not God," as has ever existed in the schools of the fathers and doctors of metaphysical christianity. It is not thus that the religion of Jesus is to be glorified.

8. It is when unadorned that it is adorned the most; when, stripped of all the dazzling and pompous accompaniments by which man would give lustre to the work of God,—it stands forth, as Jesus walked in Judea numble, unpretending, without title, or state, yet with a native mien of dignity and power, which impresses and overawes.

COLONEL ISAAC HAYNES.

1. AFTER the city of Charleston had fallen into the hands of Lord Cornwallis, his lordship issued a proclamation, requiring of the inhabitants of the colony, that they should no longer take part in the contest, but continue peaceably at their homes, and they should be most sacredly protected in property and person.

2. This was accompanied with an instrument of neutrality, which soon obtained the signatures of many thousands of the citizens of South Carolina, among whom was Colonel Haynes, who now conceived that he was entitled to peace and security for his family and fortune.

3. But it was not long before Cornwallis put a new construction on the instrument of neutrality, denominating it a bond of allegiance to the king, and called upon all who had signed it to take up arms against the *Rebels!* threatening to treat as deserters, those who refused! This fraudulent proceeding in Lord Cornwallis roused the indignation of every honourable and honest man.

4. Colonel Haynes now being compelled, in violation of the most solemn compact, to take up arms, resolved that the invaders of his native country should be the objects of his vengeance. He withdrew from the British, and was invested with a command in the continental service; but it was soon his hard fortune to be captured by the enemy and carried into Charleston.

5. Lord Rawdon, the commandant, immediately ordered him to be loaded with irons, and after a sort of a mock trial, he was sentenced to be hung! This sentence seized all classes of people with horror and dismay. A petition, headed by the British Governor Bull, and signed by a number of royalists, was presented in his behalf, but was totally disregarded.

6. The ladies of Charleston, both whigs and tories, now united in a petition to Lord Rawdon, couched in the most eloquent and moving language, praying that the valuable life of Colonel Haynes might be spared; but this also was treated with neglect. It was next proposed that Colonel Haynes's children (the mother had recently deceased,) should, in their mourning habiliments, be presented to plead for the life of their only surviving parent.

7. Being introduced into his presence, they fell on their

knees, and with clasped hands and weeping eyes they lisped their father's name and pleaded most earnestly for his life, but in vain : the unfeeling man was still inexorable ! His son, a youth of thirteen, was permitted to stay with his father in prison, who beholding his only parent loaded with irons and condemned to die, was overwhelmed in grief and sorrow.

8. "Why," said he, "my son, will you thus break your father's heart with unavailing sorrow ? Have I not often told you that we came into this world to prepare for a better ? For that better life, my dear boy, your father is *prepared*. Instead then of weeping, rejoice with me, my son, that my troubles are so near an end. To-morrow I set out for immortality. You will accompany me to the place of my execution, and, when I am dead, take and bury me by the side of your mother."

9. The youth here fell on his father's neck, crying, "O my father ! my father ! I will die with you ! I will die with you !" Colonel Haynes would have returned the strong embrace of his son, but alas ! his hands were confined with irons. "Live," said he, "my son, live to honour God by a good life, live to serve your country ; and live to take care of your little sisters and brother !"

10. The next morning Colonel Haynes was conducted to the place of execution. His son accompanied him. Soon as they came in sight of the gallows, the father strengthened himself and said—"Now, my son, show yourself a man ! That tree is the boundary of my life, and of all my life's sorrows. Beyond that the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. Don't lay too much to heart our separation from you ; it will be but short. It was but lately your dear mother died. To-day I die, and you, my son, though but young, must shortly follow us." "Yes, my father," replied the broken-hearted youth, "I shall shortly follow you ; for indeed I feel that I cannot live long."

11. On seeing therefore his father in the hands of the executioner, and then struggling in the halter,—he stood like one transfixed and motionless with horror. Till then he had wept incessantly, but as soon as he saw that sight, the fountain of his tears was stanchd, and he never wept more. He died *insane*, and in his last moments often called on the name of his father in terms that wrung tears from the hardest hearts.

SKETCH OF THE KAMTSCHATDALES.

1. THE Kamtschatdales are of low stature, have broad shoulders, large heads, swarthy complexions, long flat noses, prominent cheek bones, small sunken eyes, large mouths, thin lips, and very little beard. They are mild and hospitable, and live together in great harmony. They subsist chiefly on fish, which they most commonly eat raw; and their habits of living are extremely filthy; yet their manners are lively and cheerful; their songs full of gay images; and they possess the talent of mimicry to an uncommon degree.

2. They have two kinds of habitations, one for winter and the other for summer. The winter habitations are sunk some feet into the ground. In constructing their summer houses they place a number of posts at equal distances from each other, which serve as pillars to support a platform raised about twelve feet from the ground. This platform, covered with clay, forms the floor, whence the house ascends in the form of a cone, covered with thatch and dried grass.

3. They possess but few articles of furniture. Hunting and fishing are their principal employments. They have nominally adopted the Christian religion from the Russians, yet they know little more of it than the rite of baptism. A striking peculiarity in the Kamtschatdale manners consists in the use of dogs for the purpose of labour and travelling.

4. These dogs are not very large, but resemble the mountain or shepherd dogs of Europe. Every individual owns at least five of these dogs. In the summer, when their services are not required, they are left to provide for themselves, by ranging over the country, and along the sides of lakes and rivers; but at the approach of winter they regularly return home to their masters. They are harnessed in a sledge, two and two abreast, with one peculiarly intelligent and well trained, placed in front as a leader.

5. For carrying an individual five dogs are commonly used; and a greater number for conveying baggage. It is said that a certain governor in the country used to travel in a sledge like a small house, drawn by a hundred dogs. The travelling sledge is in the form of an oblong

basket, both ends of which are elevated in a curve. It is a box three feet long, and one foot broad, and is raised about three feet from the ground.

6. It is placed on two parallel planks or runners, bent upward in front like skates. The whole vehicle is very light, sometimes weighing only about ten pounds. The seat of the driver is covered with a bear's skin. He sits either astride, or more commonly sideways, like a lady on horseback. The highest achievement, however, is to drive standing on one foot. The utmost care is necessary in the driver in order to keep his seat, and also to prevent the sledge from being overturned.

7. The dogs are trained to the service when young; and are taught to obey the voice of the driver in setting off, stopping, turning to the right or left; but those that are well trained are guided rather by signals than sounds. For this purpose the driver carries in his hand a curved stick, which he employs also to preserve the sledge from being overset, and which is sometimes pointed with iron, to take a firmer hold of the ice, while the other end is provided with two iron rings, which serve as bells to encourage the dogs.

8. He turns them to the left by merely striking this stick upon the ice; or to the right, by striking the poles of the sledge; or stops their progress, by placing it between the snow and the front of the vehicle; or corrects them when inattentive, by throwing it among them; and to recover it, as he passes along, is the greatest test of his skill.

Note. Kamtschatka is a peninsula of Asia, which includes the north east extremity of that continent, and extends from 51° to 62° north latitude. The soil is miserably barren, producing but little grain to reward the labour of the cultivator.

AUTHORITY OF VIRTUOUS AGE.

1. AGE in a virtuous person, of either sex, carries in it an authority which makes it preferable to all the pleasures of youth. If to be saluted, attended, and consulted with deference, are instances of pleasure, they are such as never fail a virtuous old age. In the enumeration of the

imperfections and advantages of the younger and later years of man, they are so near in their condition, that, methinks, it should be incredible we see so little commerce of kindness between them.

2. If we consider youth and age with Tully, regarding the affinity to death, youth has many more chances to be near to it than age. What youth can say more than an old man, "He shall live till night?" Youth catches distempers more easily, its sickness is more violent, and its recovery more doubtful. The youth indeed hopes for many more days, so cannot the old man.

3. The youth's hopes are ill grounded; for what is more foolish than to place any confidence in an uncertainty? But the old man has not room so much as to hope; he is still happier than the youth, he has already enjoyed what the other does but hope for: one wishes to live long, the other has lived long.

4. But, alas! is there any thing in human life, the duration of which can be called long? There is nothing which must end to be valued for its continuance. If hours, days, months, and years, pass away, it is no matter what hour, what day, what month, or what year we die. The applause of a good actor is due to him at whatever scene of the play he makes his exit.

5. It is thus in the life of a man of sense; a short life is sufficient to manifest himself a man of honour and virtue: when he ceases to be such, he has lived too long; and while he is such, it is of no consequence to him how long he shall be so, provided he is so to his life's end.

ANECDOTES OF THE REVOLUTION.

1. AFTER the defeat of our army on Long Island, in 1776, the remainder of our troops were reduced to a situation of extreme hazard, and by many it was supposed that a few hours would seal their fate. They were fatigued and discouraged by defeat, a superior enemy in their front, and a powerful fleet about to enter the East river, with a view of cutting off their retreat, and leaving them no alternative but to surrender.

2. The commander in chief resolved to attempt to extri-

cate his army from their dangerous situation, by evacuating the post, and crossing the river to New-York. The passage was found at first to be impracticable by reason of a violent wind from the northeast, and a strong ebbing tide. But providentially the wind grew more moderate and veered to the northwest, which rendered the passage perfectly safe.

3. But a circumstance still more remarkable was, that about two o'clock in the morning a thick *fog* enveloped the whole of Long Island in obscurity, concealing the retreat of the Americans, while on the side of New-York the atmosphere was perfectly clear.

4. Thus, by the favour of an unusual *fog*, our army, consisting of nine thousand men, in one night, under great disadvantages, embarked, with their baggage, provisions, stores, and horses, with their munitions of war, crossed a rapid river a mile or more wide, and landed at New-York undiscovered and without material loss.

5. The enemy were so near that they were heard at work with their pick-axes, and in about half an hour after the fog cleared off, the enemy were seen taking possession of the American lines, and they were astonished that our troops had got beyond reach of pursuit. Gordon, in his anecdotes, says, that a clerical friend, on this occasion, observed that, "but for the interposition of a *cloud* of darkness the Egyptians would have overwhelmed the Israelites upon the sea shore.

6. "And but for the providential intervention of the *fog* upon Long Island, which was a *cloud* resting on the earth, the American army would have been destroyed, and the hopes of every patriot bosom extinguished, perhaps for ever." On the retreat of our army from New-York, Major General Putnam, at the head of three thousand five hundred continental troops, was in the rear, and was the last that left the city.

7. In order to avoid any of the enemy, that might be advancing in the direct road to the city, he made choice of a different road till he could arrive at a certain angle, whence a cross road would conduct him in such a direction as that he might form a junction with our main army. It so happened, that a body of about eight thousand British and Hessians were at the same moment advancing on the road which would have brought them in immediate contact with Putnam before he could have reached the cross road.

8. Most fortunately the British Generals halted their troops, and repaired to the house of Mr. R. Murray, a quaker and friend to our cause; Mrs. Murray treated the British officers with cake and wine, and they were induced to stay two hours or more. By this happy incident Putnam, by continuing his march, escaped a rencounter with a greatly superior force, which must have proved fatal to his whole party.

9. I have recently been informed by the son and aid de camp of General Putnam, that had the enemy, instead of a halt, marched ten minutes longer, they would have reached the cross road, and entirely cut off the retreat of our troops, and they must inevitably have been captured or destroyed. It was a common saying among our officers, that, under Providence, Mrs. Murray saved this part of our army.

10. When in the year 1777, General Burgoyne's army was reduced to a condition of extreme embarrassment and danger, General Gates received what he supposed certain intelligence, that the main body of the British army had marched off for Fort Edward, and that a rear guard only was left in the camp situated on the opposite side of Saratoga Creek.

11. He determined therefore to advance and attack the enemy in their encampment in half an hour. For this purpose General Nixon crossed the creek with his brigade in advance. General Glover was on the point of following, but just as he entered the water he perceived a British soldier crossing near him, whom he called and examined.

12. By this British deserter, the fact was ascertained, that the detachment for Fort Edward had returned, and the whole British army was now encamped behind a thick brushwood, which concealed them from our view. This communication being made known to General Gates, the order for attack was immediately countermanded, and the troops were ordered to retreat; but before they could recross the creek, the enemy's artillery opened on their rear, and some loss was sustained.

13. This was a most critical moment, and a quarter of an hour longer might have caused the ruin of the two brigades, and effected such a favourable turn of affairs as to have enabled Burgoyne to proceed in his route to Albany, or a safe retreat into Canada. In his narrative of the expedition under his command, Burgoyne laments the accident which occasioned the failure of his stratagem, as one of the most

adverse strokes of fortune during the campaign. But Americans ought never to forget the remarkable providential escape.

Note. East River forms the communication between Hudson River and Long Island Sound on the southeast side of the city of New-York.—Fort Edward, a fortress of New-York, was situated on the east bank of the Hudson, fifty miles north of Albany. It is now in ruins.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE EUROPEAN TURKS.

SECT. 1. *Their Appearance and Character.*

1. THE personal appearance of the Turks is in general prepossessing. They are well formed, have fair complexions, dark eyes, an aquiline nose, and dark auburn, or chestnut, and sometimes black, hair. Their gait is slow and stately, their mode of speaking clear and deliberate, and every action is performed with somewhat of a solemn air.

2. Their character is a curious mixture of good and bad. They are temperate in eating and drinking; have few wants, and are liable to few diseases; hospitable and courageous; and though full of veneration for their laws and usages, yet no country presents more frequent examples of insurrection. When provoked their passions are furious and ungovernable; they are vindictive, jealous, haughty, intolerant, and full of dissimulation.

3. Their religion inspires them with contempt and hatred for those of a different creed; their despotic government makes them blindly submissive to their superiors, and oppressive to their inferiors. Mr. Eton sums up the character of the Turks in the following terms:

4. "The worst are the people of Anatolia, particularly those bordering on the Black Sea; those of Constantinople are softened by a city life; those of Aleppo are the most refined and civil among themselves, and remarkably decent; at Damascus they are furious zealots; the people of Smyrna are savage and dangerous; in European

Turkey they have fewer prejudices against Christians; at Bagdad they are more open to instruction than in other parts of Asia; the people of Bassora, a mixture of Arabs, Persians, and a few Turks, are mild and docile."

5. The Arabians of the desert generally pay as much respect to an European as to one of their own country, and more than to a Turk, whom they hate.

SECT. 2. *Their Religion.*

6. The Turks are Mahometans of the sect of Omar. The rule of their faith is the Koran, an incongruous mixture of sound and absurd doctrines, of grave and trifling precepts. The two leading doctrines are, that there is one God, and that Mahomet is his prophet.

7. The five principal precepts enjoin, 1st, frequent ablutions; 2d, prayer at five stated times in a day: 3d, alms to be bestowed according to the ability of the giver: 4th, fasting; and 5th, pilgrimage to Mecca, one being esteemed absolutely necessary to salvation. The use of pork is prohibited, and also the drinking of wine, yet the principal people indulge in it to a certain degree. Polygamy, though permitted, is seldom practised.

8. The charity enjoined by the Koran is chiefly confined to the erection of public buildings, as mosques, or inns for the accommodation of travellers, fountains for water, baths, colleges, and bridges. Little of the charity is applied to the immediate relief of the necessitous, except to the support of those who are continually wandering about the country.

9. During the month of fasting, all ranks of people abstain from eating and smoking till after sunset; but through the night all is festivity, the public and private houses are illuminated, and they are careful to recompense themselves for the abstinence of the day. The Turks believe in the doctrine of predestination in such a manner as to prevent their taking precaution against the plague and other evils; they also endure afflictions with great fortitude.

SECT. 3. *Of their Language and Literature.*

10. The language of the Turks is a mixture of several dialects, and is esteemed greatly inferior in force and har-

mony to the Arabic or Persian. The lower ranks are almost devoid of education. Learning is confined chiefly to law and theology, which have here a close connexion; for the lawyer must be skilled in the Koran; the divine learned in the law.

11. They have their ancient poets, historians, and divines; but their poetry is full of false taste; and of the geography and history of other countries they are almost entirely ignorant. Astronomy, as taught in Turkey, is a fanciful system of judicial astrology.

SECT. 4. *Of their Government and Laws.*

12. Their government is despotic. The emperor, who is styled sultan, is the sole fountain of honour and office, and has absolute power of life and death. Though unchecked by any representative body, he is virtually restrained by the ordinances of the Koran, by certain usages, and by the decision of the Mufti.

13. There is hardly any hereditary nobility, and very little distinction of rank, but what arises from holding a public office. The prime minister, or first officer after the sultan, is called grand vizier. The Mufti is at the head of the religious establishment, and is the second subject in the empire.

14. The divan, or cabinet-council, is composed of the vizier, the mufti, and bey. Other high officers are sometimes called in. The governors of provinces are styled pachas. One of the first class has a right to punish capitally any subordinate officer, without the form of trial. The ulema are a numerous body, combining the character of clergy and lawyers, and have at their head the grand mufti.

SECT. 5. *Of their Dress, &c.*

15. The Turks cover their heads with a white turban, which they never take off except when they go to sleep, and none but Turks are permitted to wear the turban. They have slippers instead of shoes, which they pull off when they enter a house or temple.

16. They wear shirts with wide sleeves, and over them a vest fastened with a sash; their upper garment being a

loose gown lined with fur for winter. The ladies wear drawers which reach to the shoes. They are made of thin rose-coloured damask, brocaded with silver flowers. Their shoes are of white kid leather, embroidered with gold.

17. Over these hangs a fine white gauze, edged with embroidery, having white sleeves hanging half way down the arm, and it is closed at the neck with a diamond button. A waistcoat is made to the shape, of white and gold damask, with long sleeves falling back, and edged with deep gold fringe. This should have diamond and pearl buttons.

18. The craftan, of the same stuff with the drawers, is a robe exactly fitted to the shape, and reaching to the feet with very, long strait falling sleeves; over this is a girdle about four fingers broad, which all who can afford it have set with diamonds or other precious stones.

19. The head dress is composed of a cap which in winter is of fine velvet, embroidered with pearls or diamonds; and in summer of light shining silver stuff; this is fixed on one side of the head, from which it hangs a little way down with a gold tassel, and is bound on with a rich handkerchief; on the other side of the head the hair is flat: and here the ladies are at liberty to show their fancy, some putting flowers, others a plume of heron feathers.

20. The hair hangs at its full length behind, divided into tresses braided with pearls. In some places a large gold or silver ring is hung to the external cartilage of the woman's right nostril, which is perforated for the purpose. The dress of the men is equally splendid.

21. As the Turks advance to old age, they dye their beards to conceal the change of colour which begins to take place; and women at the same time usually disguise themselves in the same way by colouring their hair and eyebrows.

22. Their hands and feet are ornamented nearly in the same manner, with this difference, that the colour they choose for the purpose is a dusky yellow, with which they touch the tips of the fingers and toes, and drop a few spots of the preparation used in this operation on the hands and feet.

23. Some, indeed, as marks of superior elegance, stain a great part of the extremities in the forms of flowers and figures, with a dye of a dark green colour; but this soon

loses its beauty, changing, however, to a colour not less pleasing than the other.

24. The Turkish females walk abroad by themselves in fine weather ; they resort to some favourite skirts without the town, occupy the banks, or seat themselves on the tombstones where they sit quietly for hours together. They appear to lead a most indolent life ; their recreations and exercises being extremely limited.

SECT. 6. *Of their Food and Mode of Living.*

25. As wine and spirits are forbidden by the laws of Mahomet, the Turks practise another species of intoxication ; they use opium very freely, which produces some of the immediate effects of drunkenness, rousing them to unusual exertions, and occasioning a kind of temporary delirium.

26. The Turks do not undress and go to bed at any certain hour, and await the approach of sleep ; but being seated on a mattress, they smoke till they find themselves sleepy, and laying themselves down, their servants cover them. Some of high rank have musicians attending when they retire to rest, who endeavour to compose them by the softer strains of music.

27. Others employ young men of letters to read passages out of the Koran, or the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, till they fall asleep. They have always a lamp burning ; and if they wake in the night, refresh themselves with a pipe, a dish of coffee, sweetmeats, &c. sitting till the inclination for sleep returns.

28. The Turks sit cross-legged on sofas or cushions. Rice is the customary food of the common people, but a principal dish consists of mutton and fowl boiled to rags ; and the rice being boiled quite dry, the soup is highly seasoned and poured on it. Coffee is their common drink, and also sherbet.

29. The superior class dine about eleven or twelve in the forenoon, and sup at five in the winter, and six in the summer ; the evening repast being the principal meal. The dishes are served up one by one ; but they have neither knife nor fork, and their religion forbids the use of gold or silver spoons.

30. Their food is always highly seasoned, and they take

large quantities of opium, which frequently creates a kind of intoxication. Guests of high rank at entertainments sometimes have their beards perfumed by a female slave of the family. Their common salutation is by an inclination of the head, and laying their right hand on their breast.

31. The use of wheel carriages is almost unknown in Turkey. All their merchandise is carried by horses, mules, or camels, in every part of the empire. The sultan has a coach or carriage exactly of the same shape as a hearse in England, without springs, drawn by six mules. The pole is of enormous thickness, as well as every other part, the reason of which is, that if any of the material parts were to break, the man who made it would lose his head.

32. The method made use of by the Turkish surgeons to set broken bones is deserving of notice. They enclose the limb, after the bones are put in place, in a case of plaster of Paris, which takes exactly the form of the limb, without any pressure, and in a few minutes the mass is solid and strong.

33. Mr. Eton says, he saw a most terrible compound fracture of the leg and thigh cured in this manner. The person was seated on the ground, and the plaster extended from below the heel to the upper part of the thigh, whence a bandage, fastened into the plaster, went round his body. He reclined back when he slept, as he could not lie down.

34. Europeans are much struck to see Turks work, sitting at every art or handicraft where there is a possibility of it; carpenters, for instance, perform the greatest part of their labour sitting. It is deserving of remark, that their toes acquire such a degree of strength by using them, that they hold a board upright and firmly with the toes while with their hands they guide a saw, sitting the whole time.

SECT. 7. *Marriages and Funerals.*

35. Marriages are chiefly negotiated by the ladies: it is only a civil contract which either party may break. The terms being agreed on, the bridegroom pays down a certain sum of money, a license is taken out from the proper magistrate, and marriage is solemnized. It is then celebrated with mirth and jollity, and the money is expended in furnishing a house.

36. Their funerals are solemn and decent. The corpse

is attended by the relations, chanting passages from the Koran; and being deposited in a mosque, it is buried in a field by the priest, who pronounces a funeral sermon at the time of interment.

- 37. The male relations signify their sorrow by alms and prayers; the women, by decking the tomb on certain days with flowers and green leaves. In mourning for the death of a husband, the widow wears a particular head-dress, and lays aside all finery for twelve months.

Note. Turkey in Europe, between 32° and 45° north latitude, is bounded north by Russia, east by the Black Sea and the Archipelago, south by the Mediterranean, and west by the Gulf of Venice and Austrian territories. Constantinople, its principal city, is situated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago, in 41° north latitude. It was built by Constantine the Great, the first christian emperor. Mecca, in Arabia, is 30 miles east of the Red Sea, in 21° north latitude.

THE HERMIT.

AT the close of the day, when the hamlet is still,
And mortals the sweets of forgetfulness prove,

When nought but the torrent is heard on the hill,
And nought but the nightingale's song in the grove;

'Twas thus, by the cave of the mountain afar,
While his harp rung symphonious, a hermit began;

No more with himself or with nature at war,
He thought as a sage, though he felt as a man.

" Ah! why, all abandoned to darkness and wo,
Why, lone Philomela, that languishing fall?

For spring shall return, and a lover bestow,
And sorrow no longer thy bosom enthrall.

But, if pity inspire thee, renew the sad lay,
Mourn, sweetest complainer, man calls thee to mourn;

O soothe him, whose pleasures like thine pass away:
Full quickly they pass—but they never return.

" Now gliding remote, on the verge of the sky,
The moon half extinguished her crescent displays:

But lately I marked, when majestic on high,
She shone, and the planets were lost in her blaze.

Roll on, thou fair orb, and with gladness pursue
The path that conducts thee to splendour again.

But man's faded glory what change shall renew !
Ah, fool ! to exult in a glory so vain !

" 'Tis night, and the landscape is lovely no more ;
I mourn, but, ye woodlands, I mourn not for you ;
For morn is approaching, your charms to restore,
Perfumed with fresh fragrance, and glittering with dew :
Nor yet for the ravage of winter I mourn ;
Kind nature the embryo blossom will save.
But when shall spring visit the mouldering urn !
O when shall it dawn on the night of the grave !

" 'Twas thus, by the glare of false science betrayed,
That leads to bewilder ; and dazzles, to blind :
My thoughts wont to roam, from shade onward to shade,
Destruction before me, and sorrow behind.
O pity, great Father of light, then I cried,
Thy creature, who fain would not wander from thee ;
Lo, humbled in dust, I relinquish my pride :
From doubt and from darkness thou only canst free.

" And darkness and doubt are now flying away ;
No longer I roam in conjecture forlorn :
So breaks on the traveller, faint, and astray,
The bright and the balmy effulgence of morn.
See truth, love, and mercy, in triumph descending,
And nature all glowing in Eden's first bloom !
On the cold cheek of death smiles and roses are blending,
And beauty immortal awakes from the tomb."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MAJOR ANDRE.

1. JOHN ANDRE, aid-de-camp to Sir Henry Clinton, and adjutant general of the British army in America, during the revolution, was born in England in 1741. He was, in early life, a merchant's clerk, but obtained a commission in the army at the age of seventeen. Possessing an active

and enterprising disposition, and the most amiable and accomplished manners, he soon conciliated the esteem and friendship of his superior officers, and rose to the rank of major.

2. After Arnold had intimated to the British, in 1780, his intention of delivering up West Point to them, Major Andre was elected as the person to whom the maturing of Arnold's treason and the arrangement for its execution should be committed. A correspondence was for some time carried on between them, under a mercantile disguise, and the feigned names of Gustavus and Anderson; and at length, to facilitate their communications, the Vulture sloop of war moved up the North River, and took a station convenient for the purpose, but not so near as to excite suspicion.

3. An interview was agreed on, and in the night of Sept. 21, 1780, he was taken in a boat, which was despatched for the purpose, and carried to the beach without the posts of both armies, under a pass for John Anderson. He met General Arnold at the house of a Mr. Smith. While the conference was yet unfinished, day-light approached; and to avoid the danger of discovery it was proposed that he should remain concealed till the succeeding night.

4. He desired that he might not be carried within the American posts, but the promise made to him by Arnold to respect this objection was not observed. He was carried within them contrary to his wishes and against his knowledge. He continued with Arnold the succeeding day, and when on the following night he proposed to return to the Vulture, the boatmen refused to carry him because she had during the day shifted her station, in consequence of a gun having been moved to the shore and brought to bear upon her.

5. This embarrassing circumstance reduced him to the necessity of endeavouring to reach New-York by land. Yielding with reluctance to the urgent representations of Arnold, he laid aside his regimentals, which he had hitherto worn under his surtout, and put on a plain suit of clothes, and receiving a pass from the American general, authorizing him, under the feigned name of John Anderson, to proceed on the public service to the White Plains, or lower, if he thought proper, he set out on his return.

5. He had passed all the guards and posts on the road without suspicion, and was proceeding to New-York in per-

fect security, when, on the twenty-third of September one of the three militia men, who were employed with others in scouting parties between the lines of the two armies, springing suddenly from his covert in the road, seized the reins of his bridle and stopped his horse.

7. Instead of producing his pass, Andre, with a want of self-possession, which can be attributed only to a kind of providence, asked the man hastily where he belonged, and being answered, "to below," replied immediately, "and so do I." He then declared himself to be a British officer, on urgent business, and begged that he might not be detained. The other two militia men coming up at this moment, he discovered his mistake; but it was too late to repair it.

8. He offered a purse of gold, and a valuable watch, to which he added the most tempting promises of ample reward and permanent provision from the government, if they would permit him to escape; but his offers were rejected without hesitation. The names of the militia men who apprehended Andre were John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Vanvert, who, immediately after searching, carried him before their commander, Col. Jamieson.

9. On the 29th of Sept. 1780, General Washington appointed a board of fourteen general officers, part of whom were General Greene, the Marquis de la Fayette, and Baron de Steuben, with the assistance of the Judge Advocate, John Lawrence. After the most mature deliberation they pronounced Major Andre a spy from the enemy, and that agreeably to the laws of nations he ought to suffer death.

10. When his sentence was announced to him, he remarked, that since it was his lot to die, as there was a choice in the mode, which would make a material difference in his feelings, he would be happy, if it were possible, to be indulged with a professional death: but the indulgence of being shot rather than hanged was not granted, because it was considered contrary to the custom of war.

11. When he was led out to the place of execution, he bowed familiarly to all those with whom he had been acquainted during his confinement; a smile of complacency expressed the serene fortitude of his mind.—Upon seeing the preparations at the spot, he asked with some emotion, "must I die in this manner?" He was told it was unavoidable. "I am reconciled to my fate," said he, "but not to the mode." Soon after, however, recollecting him-

self, he added, "It will be but a momentary pang;" and springing upon the cart, performed the last office to himself, with a composure, that excited the admiration and melted the hearts of all the spectators.

12. Being told that the fatal moment was at hand, and asked if he had any thing to say, he answered, "Nothing but to request that you will witness to the world that I die like a brave man." Thus died Major Andre, universally esteemed and regretted.

Note. West Point, a fortification on the west side of the Hudson, is in the state of New York, 60 miles north of the city, and 7 south of Fishkill. It was erected during the revolution, and commands the passage of the Hudson.

THE INQUISITION.

1. THE Inquisition, otherwise called the Holy Office, is the court which takes cognizance of heresy in some countries subject to the Pope, particularly in Spain and Portugal. It owes its origin to St. Dominic, and was instituted in the fore part of the 13th century. It has long been a powerful engine of tyranny and superstition, and one of the most odious and cruel scourges that ever afflicted the human race.

2. The most iniquitous methods are resorted to in order to obtain testimony; and persons of the vilest character are often employed as informers and witnesses; their names are never published: nor is the prisoner ever confronted either with the informer or the witnesses. The inquiry which the inquisitor makes, "whether the informer knows of any person suspected of heresy," affords him an opportunity to gratify the vilest passions, those of personal malice and revenge, with the certainty of concealment.

3. After the informer is dismissed, the witnesses are called and examined; and all this is done before any notice is given to the party accused, that there is any charge against him. The victim is afterwards sent for, and every method used to draw from his own lips a confession of his guilt: and if without success, he is thrown into one of the cells of the Inquisition, where he is sometimes doomed to

spend whole years, upon a bed of rushes, in darkness, solitude, and silence.

4. In some instances, the prisoner, though innocent, yet worn out by suffering and despair, declares himself guilty, and subscribes to whatever confession the inquisitors may please to require. It is not unfrequent, that, while the prisoner in the dungeon refuses to confess, the inquisitor, affecting to be displeased with his obstinacy, attempts to frighten him in various ways, and afterwards condemns him to torture.

5. Those who persist in heresy are delivered over to the secular power to be burnt, or rather roasted alive at the next "*act of faith*." The procession and ceremonies of the "*act of faith*" are horrible, and are calculated to render this mode of punishment in a high degree shocking.

6. Yet, though there cannot be a more lamentable spectacle than this, it is beheld by people of both sexes, and of all ages, with the utmost demonstrations of joy,—a bull feast, or a farce, being a dull entertainment compared with the "*act of faith*." So greatly is that pacific and mild religion which breathes "peace on earth and good will to men," perverted by some of its professed followers! The Inquisition was abolished by Bonaparte, but restored by Ferdinand in 1814: in 1820 it was again abolished, it is to be hoped for ever.

PAUL'S SHIPWRECK.

1. And when it was determined that we should sail into Italy, they delivered Paul and certain other prisoners unto one named Julius, a centurion of Augustus's band. And entering into a ship of Adramyttium, we launched, meaning to sail by the coasts of Asia, one Aristarchus, a Macedonian of Thessalonica, being with us.

2. And the next day we touched at Sidon. And Julius courteously entreated Paul, and gave him liberty to go unto his friends to refresh himself. And when we had launched from thence, we sailed under Cyprus, because the winds were contrary. And when we had sailed over the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia, we came to Mira, a city of Lycia.

3. And there the Centurion found a ship of Alexandria

sailing into Italy ; and he put us therein. And when we had sailed slowly many days, and scarce had come over against Cnidus, the wind not suffering us, we sailed under Crete, over against Salmone :

4. And hardly passing, came unto a place which is called the Fair Havens ; nigh whereunto was the city of Lasea. Now when much time was spent, and when sailing was now dangerous, because the fast was now already past, Paul admonished them, and said unto them, Sirs, I perceive that this voyage will be with hurt and much damage, not only of the lading and ship, but also of our lives.

5. Nevertheless, the centurion believed the master and owner of the ship more than those things which were spoken by Paul. And because the haven was not commodious to winter in, the more part advised to depart thence also, if by any means they might attain to Phenice, and there to winter ; which is an haven of Crete, and lieth towards the south-west and north-west.

6. And when the south wind blew softly, supposing that they had obtained their purpose, looking thence, they sailed close by Crete. But not long after there arose against it a tempestuous wind, called Euroclydon. And when the ship was caught, and could not bear up into the wind, we let her drive.

7. And running under a certain island which is called Claudia, we had much work to come by the boat : which when they had taken up, they used helps, undergirding the ship ; and fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, strake sail, and so were driven. And we being exceedingly tossed with a tempest, the next day they lightened the ship :

8. And the third day we cast out with our own hands the tackling of the ship. And when neither sun nor stars in many days appeared, and no small tempest lay on us, all hope that we should be saved was then taken away.

9. But after long abstinence, Paul stood forth in the midst of them, and said, Sirs, ye should have hearkened unto me, and not have loosed from Crete, and to have gained this harm and loss. And now I exhort you to be of good cheer : for there shall be no loss of any man's life among you, but of the ship. For there stood by me this night the angel of God, whose I am, and whom I serve,

10. Saying, Fear not, Paul ; thou must be brought be-

fore Cæsar ; and, lo, God hath given thee all them that sail with thee. Wherefore, sirs, be of good cheer ; for I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me. Howbeit, we must be cast upon a certain island.

11. But when the fourteenth night was come, as we were driven up and down in Adria, about midnight the shipmen deemed that they drew near to some country ; and sounded, and found it twenty fathoms : and when they had gone a little further, they sounded again, and found it fifteen fathoms.

12. Then fearing lest we should have fallen upon rocks, they cast four anchors out of the stern, and wished for the day. And as the shipmen were about to flee out the ship, when they had let down the boat into the sea, under colour, as they would have cast anchors out of the foreship.

13. Paul said to the centurion, and to the soldiers, Except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved. Then the soldiers cut off the ropes of the boat, and let her fall off. And while the day was coming on, Paul besought them all to take meat, saying, this day is the fourteenth day, that ye have tarried and continued fasting, having taken nothing.

14. Wherefore I pray you to take some meat ; for this is for your health : for there shall not an hair fall from the head of any of you. And when he had thus spoken, he took bread, and gave thanks to God in presence of them all ; and when he had broken it, he began to eat. Then were they all of good cheer, and they also took some meat.

15. And we were in all in the ship two hundred three-score and sixteen souls. And when they had eaten enough, they lightened the ship, and cast out the wheat into the sea. And when it was day, they knew not the land ; but they discovered a certain creek with a shore, into the which they were minded, if it were possible, to thrust in the ship.

16. And when they had taken up the anchors, they committed themselves unto the sea, and loosed the rudder bands, and hoisted up the mainsail to the wind, and made towards shore. And falling into a place where two seas met, they ran the ship aground ; and the forepart stuck fast, and remained unmoveable, but the hinder part was broken with the violence of the waves.

17. And the soldiers' counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should swim out, and escape. But the centurion, willing to save Paul, kept them from their pur-

pose, and commanded that they which could swim, should cast themselves first into the sea, and get to land : and the rest, some on boards, and some on broken pieces of the ship. And so it came to pass, that they escaped all safe to land.

18. And when they were escaped, then they knew that the island was called Melita. And the barbarous people shewed us no little kindness : for they kindled a fire, and received us every one, because of the present rain, and because of the cold.

19. And when Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks, and laid them on the fire, there came a viper out of the heat, and fastened on his hand. And when the barbarians saw the venomous beast hang on his hand, they said among themselves, no doubt this man is a murderer, whom, though he hath escaped the sea, yet vengeance suffereth not to live.

20. And he shook off the beast into the fire, and felt no harm. Howbeit, they looked when he should have swollen, or fallen down dead suddenly : but after they had looked a great while, and saw no harm come to him, they changed their minds, and said that he was a god.

Note. Asia, the second grand division of the earth, is situated between the equator and 80° north latitude. It is separated from Europe by the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the Black Sea, and the Don and Dwina rivers ; and from Africa by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez.—Cyprus is an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria. Crete, or Candia, is an island in the Mediterranean, in 35° north latitude. It lies south of the Archipelago, and nearly at an equal distance from Europe, Asia and Africa. The climate of Candia is delightful.

ST. HELENA.

1. ST. HELENA is a small but celebrated island in the Atlantic ocean, 400 leagues from the coast of Africa. It is ten and a half miles long, and six and three fourths broad, comprising about thirty thousand acres, of which

eight thousand have been brought under cultivation, but the greater part is a barren waste. It is used as a place of refreshment for the returning East India ships.

2. This extraordinary spot of ground is regarded as a most interesting natural curiosity. When first seen at sea, it presents the appearance of a naked and rugged rock, extremely abrupt at its northern extremity, but more shelving towards the south. Upon a nearer approach the central eminences are perceived to be clothed with verdure, and towering to the clouds.

3. Upon drawing still nearer, these are again shut out from the view, and nothing is beheld but a girdle of inaccessible precipices overhanging the ocean, some of them exhibiting the most fantastic shapes, and others rent down to their base, disclosing the most hideous chasms. These rocks are principally basaltic; and the strata are observed to lie in every possible direction.

4. The whole has every appearance of being produced by a sub-marine volcano; or, what some consider more probable, being the summit of a great sub-marine mountain, which had formerly been a volcano. The sea around the coast is of an unfathomable depth, and vessels may pass within a cable's length of almost perpendicular cliffs sixteen hundred feet in height.

5. There are only four openings, in the great wall of rock surrounding St. Helena, by which it can be approached with any kind of facility; and the only anchorage is in Chapel Valley Bay, on the northwest side of the island. Diana's Peak, the highest point of land, rises nearly two thousand seven hundred feet above the level of the sea. James's Town, the principal place, is situated in a narrow valley between two mountains.

6. The view, on each side from the streets, is awfully sublime, and discovers enormous masses of rock impending over the valley, in a manner sufficiently alarming to a stranger. St. Helena is famous for having been the prison of Bonaparte, who was sent to this island by the allied sovereigns of Europe, in 1815, where he remained till his death, which took place on the 5th of May, 1821.

Note. Africa, the third grand division of the earth, is bounded north by the Mediterranean, west by the Atlantic, east by the isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea and the Indian

Ocean, and south by the Southern Ocean. It is situated between 35° south, and 37° north latitude.

ANECDOTES OF SERJEANT JASPER.

1. AT the commencement of the revolutionary war, Serjeant Jasper enlisted in the second South Carolina regiment of infantry, commanded by Colonel Moultrie. He distinguished himself in a particular manner, at the attack which was made upon Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's island on the 25th of June, 1776.

2. In the warmest part of the contest the flag-staff was severed by a cannon ball, and the flag fell to the bottom of the ditch on the outside of the works: this accident was considered by the anxious inhabitants of Charleston as putting an end to the contest by striking the American flag to the enemy.

3. The moment that Jasper made the discovery, that the flag had fallen, he jumped from one of the embrasures and mounted the colours, which he tied to a sponge staff, on the parapet, where he supported them until another flag was procured. The subsequent activity and enterprise of this patriot induced Colonel Moultrie to give him a sort of a roving commission to go and come at pleasure; confident that he was always usefully employed.

4. He was privileged to select such men from the regiment as he should choose to accompany him in his enterprises. His parties consisted generally of five or six, and he often returned with prisoners before Moultrie was apprised of his absence. Jasper was distinguished for his humane treatment when an enemy fell into his power. His ambition appears to have been limited to the characteristic of bravery, humanity, and usefulness to the cause in which he was engaged.

5. When it was in his power to kill but not to capture, it was his practice not to permit a single prisoner to escape. By his sagacity and enterprise, he often succeeded in the capture of those who were lying in ambush for him. In one of his excursions, an instance of bravery and humanity is recorded by the biographer of Gen. Marion, which would stagger credulity, if it were not well attested.

6. While he was examining the British camp at Ebenezer, all the sympathy of his breast was awakened by the distresses of Mrs. Jones, whose husband, an American by birth, had taken the king's protection and had been confined in irons for deserting the royal cause, after he had taken the oath of allegiance: Her well founded belief, was, that nothing short of the life of her husband would atone for the offence with which he was charged.

7. Anticipating the awful scene of a beloved husband expiring upon a gibbet had excited the severest emotions of grief and distraction. Jasper secretly consulted with his companion, serjeant Newton, whose feelings for the distressed female and child were equally excited with his own, upon the practicability of releasing Jones from his impending fate.

8. Though they were unable to suggest a plan of operation, they were determined to watch for the most favourable opportunity, and make the effort. The departure of Jones and several others, (all in irons) to Savannah, for trial, under a guard consisting of a serjeant, corporal, and eight men, was ordered upon the succeeding morning.

9. Within two miles of Savannah, about thirty yards from the main road, is a spring of fine water, surrounded by a deep and thick underwood, where travellers often halt to refresh themselves with a cool draught from the pure fountain. Jasper and his companion considered this spot the most favourable for their enterprise. They accordingly passed the guard, and concealed themselves near the spring.

10. When the enemy came up, the corporal, with his guard of four men, conducted the prisoners to the spring, while the serjeant, with the other four, having grounded their arms near the road, brought up the rear. The prisoners, wearied with their long walk, were permitted to rest themselves on the earth. Two of the corporal's men were ordered to keep guard, and the other two to give the prisoners drink out of their canteens.

11. The two last approached the spring where our heroes lay concealed, and resting their muskets against a tree, dipped up water: and having drank themselves, turned away, with replenished canteens, to give the prisoners also. "*Nur, Newton, is our time!*" said Jasper. Then bursting from their concealment, they snatched up the two

muskets that were rested against the tree, and instantly shot down the two soldiers that kept guard.

12. By this time the serjeant and corporal, a couple of brave Englishmen, recovering from their panic, had sprung and seized up the two muskets which had fallen from the slain : but before they could use them, the Americans, with clubbed guns, levelled each, at the head of his antagonist, the final blow. Then, securing their weapons, they flew between the surviving enemy and their arms, grounded near the road, and compelled them to surrender.

13. The irons were taken off, and arms put in the hands of those who had been prisoners, and the whole party arrived at Parisburgh the next morning and joined the American camp. There are but few instances upon record where personal exertions, even for self-preservation from certain prospects of death, would have induced a resort to an act so desperate of execution ; how much more laudable was this where the spring to action was roused by the lamentations of a female *unknown* to the adventurers.

14. After the gallant defence at Sullivan's Island, Colonel Moultrie's regiment was presented with a stand of colours by Mrs. Elliot which she had richly embroidered with her own hands, and as a reward for Jasper's particular merit, Governor Rutledge presented him with a very handsome sword. During the assault against Savannah, two officers had been killed, and one wounded, endeavouring to plant these colours upon the enemy's parapet of the Spring-hill redoubt.

15. Just before the retreat was ordered, Jasper endeavoured to replace them upon the works, and while he was in the act, received a mortal wound, and fell into the ditch. When a retreat was ordered, he recollected the honourable conditions upon which the donor presented the colours to his regiment, and among the last acts of his life succeeded in bringing them off.

16. Major Horry called to see him soon after the retreat, to whom it is said he made the following communication : " I have got my furlough. That sword was presented to me by Governor Rutledge, for my services in the defence of Fort Moultrie—give it to my father, and tell him I have worn it in honour. If the old man should weep, tell him his son died in the hope of a better life.

17. " Tell Mrs. Elliot that I lost my life supporting

the colours which she presented to our regiment. Should you ever see Jones, his wife and son, tell them that Jasper is gone, but that the remembrance of that battle, which he fought for them, brought a secret joy into his heart when it was about to stop its motion for ever." He expired a few moments after closing this sentence.

THE LAND OF THE BLEST.

THE sunset is calm on the face of the deep,
And bright is the last look of day in the west,
And broadly the beams of its parting glance sweep,
Like the path that conducts to the land of the blest :

All golden and green is the sea, as it flows,
In billows just heaving its tide to the shore ;
And crimson and blue is the sky, as it glows
With the colours, which tell us that day-light is o'er.

I sit on a rock, that hangs over the wave,
And the foam heaves and tosses its snow-wreaths below,
And the flakes gilt with sunbeams, the flowing tide pave,
Like the gems that in gardens of sorcery grow :

I sit on the rock, and I watch the light fade
Still fainter and fainter away in the west,
And I dream, I can catch, through the mantle of shade
A glimpse of the dim, distant land of the blest.

And I long for a home in that land of the soul,
Where hearts always warm glow with friendship and love,
And days ever cloudless still cheerily roll,
Like the age of eternity blazing above :

There with friendships unbroken, and loves ever true,
Life flows on, one gay dream of pleasure and rest ;
And green is the fresh turf, the sky purely blue,
That mantle and arch o'er the land of the blest.

The last line of light is now crossing the sea,
And the first star is lighting its lamp in the sky ;

It seems that a sweet voice is calling to me,
Like a bird on that pathway of brightness to fly :

“ Far over the wave is a green sunny isle,
Where the last cloud of evening now shines in the west.
’Tis the island that Spring ever woos with her smile ;
O ! seek it—the bright happy land of the blest.”

SKETCH OF THE MODERN GREEKS.

SECT. 1. *Personal Appearance.*

1. THE modern Greeks bear a great resemblance to the descriptions which have been transmitted of the ancient inhabitants of the country, in their form, features, dress, diet, and tempers. There is a national likeness observable among them all, but the islanders are of a darker complexion, and a stronger make, than the inhabitants of the main land. The young men are distinguished for beauty, but their appearance is thought too effeminate.

2. Their eyes are large and dark, their eyebrows arched, their complexions brown, but clear, and their cheeks and lips tinged with a bright vermilion colour. Their faces are of a regular oval form, and their features perfectly proportioned, except their ears are rather large. Their hair is dark and long, but shaved off in the fore part of the crown and sides of the face.

3. Beards are worn only by the clergy and persons of authority, but all of them wear thin long black mustachios on the upper lip. Their necks are long, but broad, and well set, their chests wide and open, their shoulders strong, but their waists rather slender, and their legs large, but well made. Their stature is above the middle size, and their form muscular and round, but not corpulent.

4. The women are often very beautiful, but are inferior to the men in face and figure, and though they have the same kind of features, yet their eyes are languid, their complexions pale, their stature rather low, and their whole persons loose and flaccid.

5. Those of the better class are very careful to improve their beauty by paints and washes, and often lay on the

colouring substances to an extravagant degree. They marry at the age of fifteen, but their beauty is short-lived, for they begin to decay and have the marks of age soon after twenty-five.

SECT. 2. *Character.*

6. The character of the modern Greeks has been variously represented: but travellers generally concur in the principal features of the following portrait. Though they are very ignorant, they are an ingenious people; and, if rescued from oppression, might again distinguish themselves in the arts and sciences.

7. There is still an abundance of native genius among them; but in the substantial part of their character, they are a degraded nation. Their manners are very engaging, but they have too much the appearance of insincerity. They are extremely courteous towards inferiors, and even servants; and make very little distinction in their behaviour on account of rank.

8. The rich are versatile and intriguing; the lower classes full of merriment, doing nothing at certain seasons but pipe and dance. They perform the rites of hospitality with good humour and politeness, but will take the meanest shifts to gain some pecuniary remuneration, and will do any thing for the sake of money. Though avaricious they are not sordid, but fond of pomp and show, and profuse in their ostentation of generosity.

9. Wealth is the chief object of their admiration; hence they are almost universally engaged in trade in some form or other. The cultivation of the soil is left chiefly to Albanians and colonists. Even their princes and nobles who reside at Constantinople are concerned in commerce.

10. They are little to be trusted; but are light, inconstant, treacherous, subtle, and selfish in all their transactions: ready to practise the meanest artifices, and to utter the grossest untruths; and are more barefaced in their impositions than even the Jews. Political oppression has rendered them at once imperious and cringing; showing ferocity when entrusted with power, but rarely displaying the coolness of determined courage. They are completely sensible of their degraded state; and discover a strong attachment to their country, as well as an ardent desire of political freedom.

SECT. 3. *Address and Amusements.*

11. The Greeks are remarkable for the formality and tediousness of their salutations. When two of them meet, however casually, they stand with their hands on their hearts, bowing gently for five minutes together, inquiring after each other's health, their wives, daughters, sons, family, and affairs, twenty times over, before they begin to converse, or even when they are intending to separate immediately.

12. At Easter, the Greeks have amusements of all kinds, and crowds of people are collected, who engage in wrestling-matches and other exercises. At these scenes are stalls filled with sweetmeats, and sherbet, and groups of people seated on the grass, playing at different games of chance, while others are engaged in dancing, in rings, to the music of an instrument not unlike a bagpipe. On every such day of festivity, the Greeks of course display their best dresses; but they cannot be commended for sobriety of demeanour.

SECT. 4. *Mode of Travelling.*

13. The mode of travelling in Greece, as in the rest of Turkey, is on horseback; none of their roads are practicable for carriages in all their extent. "I was not," says an eminent traveller, "able to discover in the Morea, either any Greek roads or Roman ways. Turkish causeways, two and a half feet broad, carry you over low and marshy spots; and these causeways are sufficient for the asses of the peasants, and horses of the soldiery."

14. Even the conveyance of merchandise takes place on the backs of the horses; and when the journey extends to Dalmatia, traders unite in caravans. The stages are long, generally above twenty miles. Travellers are much annoyed with bugs and other insects. The chief articles of diet are mutton, poultry, and rice; in their season, fruits, as raisins, oranges, dried figs, and pomegranates.

15. Tables are rarely used; a round tin plate, put on the top of a stool, is a substitute for them; and instead of chairs, people sit on couches or cushions.

SECT. 5. *Funerals.*

16. The funerals of the modern Greeks, like those of their ancestors, are celebrated as occasions of various entertainments. On the death of any person of dignity, the body is dressed in a rich garment, and the litter covered with flowers.

17. The friends and domestics, with the priests, walk in procession before the body, and a few old women, on each side of the bier, continue howling and lamenting, enumerating the virtues of the deceased, and dwelling on the many reasons which should have made him remain longer in life. Behind the body come the female relations and friends, muffled up in mourning habits.

18. At the place of interment a funeral service is read, and the body, rolled in a winding sheet, is deposited in the grave with some of the flowers that adorned the bier. About the ninth day after the funeral, a feast is prepared by the nearest relation, who makes presents to the priests, and entertains the guests with music, dancing, and every kind of merriment.

19. The burying grounds are at a distance from the towns, and the churches are generally near the high road. Groves of cypress, or yew trees, generally surround the tombs; and those spots are frequented on certain days by relatives of the recent dead, who after shedding a few tears, and depositing a garland, or lock of hair, in the grave, spend the remainder of the day in dancing and singing.

SECT. 6. *Religion.*

20. The Greek church, in its general form and its doctrines, resembles the church of Rome; particularly with regard to the number of sacraments, the invocation of saints, the belief of their real presence, the practice of auricular confession, the offering of masses for the dead, the division of the clergy into regular and secular, the spiritual jurisdiction of bishops and their officials, and the distinction of ranks and offices among the ecclesiastics.

21. It differs from the church of Rome, in denying the authority of the pope; in not claiming infallibility; in denying the existence of purgatory; in permitting marriage to all

orders of the secular clergy inferior to bishops; in not paying religious homage to the eucharist; in administering the communion in both kinds to the laity; and in maintaining the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father only.

22. The head of the Greek church is the patriarch of Constantinople, a person of great authority with the Greeks, and influence with the sultan, though he is not considered as clothed with personal sanctity, or official infallibility. This dignity is now regularly exposed to sale, and costs about sixty thousand pounds. The churches in Greece are numerous, but small, and of great simplicity. The floor is of mud, the altar of stone, the sanctuary separated from the nave by deal boards, and an inclosure of poles at the other end made for the women.

23. They are seldom furnished with seats; in one corner are several crutches on which the aged worshippers support themselves. In the larger towns, and some of the monasteries, they are fitted up in a better style, but in a bad taste, ornamented with gildings and pictures of saints.

24. Many of the rites of the Greek church are in themselves very absurd, and are performed with very little solemnity. There are prayers and portions of scripture, histories of saints, hymns, and forms for different festivals; but the service consists principally in singing without musical instruments.

25. In the celebration of mass, the chief part of the worship consists in crossing and repeating a thousand times, in a combined song, the words, "Lord have mercy upon me." Wednesdays and Fridays are fasts throughout the year, and the principal feasts, as Easter and Christmas, continue forty days. They are devoted to the worship of the holy virgin; and in almost every cottage her picture or image is to be seen, with a lamp burning before it. Almost all diseases are considered as effects of demoniac influence.

Note. The Morea, the ancient Peloponnesus, is a peninsula in the south part of Greece, to which it is joined by the Isthmus of Corinth.—Dalmatia is a country of Turkey in Europe, north of the Gulf of Venice, in 44° north latitude.

ABYSSINIAN BANQUET.

1. THE Abyssinians seem to be placed below the most savage tribes, by the extreme coarseness of their festive indulgences. Their feast has excited the astonishment of all travellers. The Portuguese ambassador, being invited to a feast, was much surprised, instead of the usual dishes, to see brought in, "pieces of raw flesh, with warm blood."

2. The landlord, on seeing his guests show no favour to his dish, ordered other food better suited to their tastes; but immediately began to devour the flesh. Mr. Bruce and Mr. Salt have given particular descriptions of these barbarous festivals. The table, which is low, is first covered with successive piles of teff cakes, serving at once as food and as towels to wipe their fingers upon.

3. The company being seated, the next process is the slaughter of the cattle, which are standing at the door, and the cutting of warm steaks from their flesh. Mr. Bruce describes these to be extracted while the animal is yet alive, and roaring under the pain of the wound. But Mr. Salt affirms that the head is separated from the body, before the slicing is performed. Both admit that the luxury of an Abyssinian feast consists in having the pieces brought in while the blood is yet warm, and the fibres palpitating.

4. "The company," says Mr. Bruce, "are so arranged, that one man sits between two women.—No man in Abyssinia, of any fashion whatever, feeds himself, or touches his own meat. The women take the steak and cut it lengthwise, like strings, about the thickness of your little finger, then crosswise into square pieces, something smaller than dice. This they lay upon a piece of teff bread, strongly powdered with black pepper, and fossil salt; they then wrap it up in the teff bread like a cartridge.

5. "In the mean time, the man, having put up his knife, with each hand resting on his neighbour's knee, his body stooping, his head low and forward, and his mouth open very like an idiot, turns to her whose cartridge is first ready, who stuffs the whole into his mouth, which is so full, that he is in constant danger of being choked. This is a mark of grandeur.

6. "The greater a man would seem to be, the larger

the pieces he takes into his mouth ; and the more noise he makes in chewing it, the more polite he is thought to be. They, indeed, have a proverb, that says, " Beggars and thieves eat only small pieces, or without making a noise." Having despatched this morsel, which he does very expeditiously, his next female neighbour holds forth another cartridge, which goes the same way, and so on till he is satisfied.

7. " He never drinks till he has finished eating ; and before he begins, in gratitude to the fair ones that fed him, he makes up two small rolls of the same kind and form ; each of his neighbours open their mouths at the same time, while with each hand he puts their portion into their mouths. He then falls to drinking out of a large handsome horn ; the ladies eat till they are satisfied, and then all drink together. A great deal of mirth and joke goes round, very seldom with any acrimony or ill humour." Mr. Bruce and Mr. Salt both witnessed the barbarous practice, when on a journey, of cutting steaks from a living animal, and then closing up the wound and driving him on.

Note. Abyssinia, or Upper Ethiopia, is a kingdom of Africa, extending from 7° to 16° north latitude. It is situated west of the Red Sea and south of Nubia.

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.

1. IN a remote period of antiquity, when the supernatural and the marvellous obtained a readier credence than now, it was fabled that a stranger of extraordinary appearance was observed passing the streets of one of the magnificent cities of the east, remarking with an eye of intelligent curiosity every surrounding object.

2. Several individuals gathering round him questioned him concerning his country and his business ; but they presently perceived that he was unacquainted with their language, and he soon discovered himself to be equally ignorant of the most common usages of society. At the same time, the dignity and intelligence of his air and demeanour forbade the idea of his being either a barbarian or a lunatick.

3. When at length he understood by their signs, that they

wished to be informed whence he came, he pointed with great significance to the sky ; upon which the crowd, concluding him to be one of their deities, were proceeding to pay him divine honours ; but he no sooner comprehended their design, than he rejected it with horror ; and, bending his knees and raising his hand toward heaven, in the attitude of prayer, gave them to understand that he also was a worshipper of the powers above. *

4. After a time, it is said, the mysterious stranger accepted the hospitalities of one of the nobles of the city ; under whose roof he applied himself with great diligence to the acquirement of the language, in which he made such surprising proficiency, that, in a few days, he was able to hold intelligent intercourse with those around him.

5. The noble host now resolved to take an early opportunity of satisfying his curiosity respecting the country and quality of his guest : and, upon his expressing this desire, the stranger assured him that he would answer his inquiries that evening after sun-set. Accordingly, as *night* approached, he led him forth upon the balconies of the palace, which overlooked the wealthy and populous city.

6. Innumerable lights from its busy streets and splendid palaces were now reflected in the dark bosom of its noble river ; where stately vessels, laden with rich merchandise from all parts of the known world, lay anchored in the port. This was a city in which the voice of the harp and the viol, and the sound of the mill-stone were continually heard—and craftsmen of all kinds of craft were there—and the light of a candle was seen in every dwelling—and the voice of the bridegroom and the voice of the bride were heard there.

7. The stranger mused awhile upon the glittering scene ; and listened to the confused murmur of mingling sounds. Then suddenly raising his eyes to the starry firmament, he fixed them with an expressive gaze on the beautiful evening star which was just sinking behind a dark grove that surrounded one of the principal temples of the city. "Marvel not," said he to his host, "that I am wont to gaze with fond affection on yon silvery star.

8. "That was my home—yes, I was lately an inhabitant of that tranquil planet ; from whence a vain curiosity has tempted me to wander. Often had I beheld, with wondering admiration, this brilliant world of yours, even one of the brightest gems of our firmament—and the ardent

desire I had long felt to know something of its condition, was at length unexpectedly gratified. I received permission and power from above to traverse the mighty void, and to direct my course to this distant sphere.

9. To that permission, however, one condition was annexed, to which my eagerness for the enterprise induced me hastily to consent—namely, that I must thenceforth remain an inhabitant of this strange earth, and undergo all the vicissitudes to which its natives are subject. Tell me, therefore, I pray you, what is the lot of man—and explain to me more fully than I yet understand, all that I hear and see around me.”

10. “Truly, sir,” replied the astonished noble, “although I am altogether unacquainted with the manners and customs, products and privileges of your country, yet, methinks, I cannot but congratulate you on your arrival in our world; especially since it has been your good fortune to alight on a part of it affording such various sources of enjoyment as this our opulent and luxuriant city. And be assured it will be my pride and pleasure to introduce you to all that is most worthy the attention of such a distinguished foreigner.”

11. Our adventurer, accordingly, was presently initiated into those arts of luxury and pleasure which were there well understood. He was introduced by his obliging host to their public games and festivals—to their theatrical diversions and convivial assemblies; and in a short time he began to feel some relish for amusements, the meaning of which, at first, he could scarcely comprehend.

12. The next lesson which it became desirable to impart to him, was the necessity of acquiring wealth, as the only means of obtaining pleasure. A fact which was no sooner understood by the stranger, than he gratefully accepted the offer of his friendly host to place him in a situation in which he might amass riches.

13. To this object he began to apply himself with diligence; and was becoming in some measure reconciled to the manners and customs of our planet, strangely as they differed from those of his own, when an incident occurred which gave an entirely new direction to his energies. It was but a few weeks after his arrival on our earth, when, walking in the cool of the day with his friend, in the outskirts of the city, his attention was arrested by the appear-

ance of a spacious enclosure near which they passed.—He inquired the use to which it was appropriated.

14. "It is," replied the nobleman, "a place of public interment." "I do not understand you," said the stranger. "It is the place," repeated his friend, "where we bury our dead." "Excuse me, sir," replied his companion, with some embarrassment, "I must trouble you to explain yourself yet further." The nobleman repeated the information in still plainer terms. "I am still at a loss to comprehend you perfectly," said the stranger, turning deadly pale. "This must relate to something of which I was not only totally ignorant in my own world, but of which I have, as yet, had no intimation in yours."

15. "I pray you, therefore, to satisfy my curiosity ; for if I have any clue to your meaning, this, surely, is a matter of more mighty concernment than any to which you have hitherto directed me." "My good friend," replied the nobleman, "you must be indeed a novice among us, if you have yet to learn that we must all, sooner or later, submit to take our place in these dismal abodes.

16. "Nor will I deny that it is one of the least desirable of the circumstances which appertain to our condition ; for which reason it is a matter rarely referred to in polished society ; and this accounts for your being hitherto uninformed on the subject. But truly, sir, if the inhabitants of the place from whence you came are not liable to any similar misfortune, I advise you to betake yourself back again with all speed ; for be assured there is no escape here—nor could I guaranty your safety even for a single hour !"

17. "Alas !" replied the adventurer, "I must submit to the conditions of my enterprise, of which, till now, I little understood the import. But explain to me, I beseech you, something more of the nature and consequence of this wondrous change, and tell me at what period it commonly happens to man." While he thus spoke, his voice faltered, and his whole frame shook violently ; his countenance was as pale as death.

18. By this time his companion, finding the discourse becoming more serious than was agreeable, declared he must refer him to the priests for further information, this subject being very much out of his province. "How !" exclaimed the stranger, "then I cannot have understood you. Do the priests only die ? are not you to die also ?"

19. His friend, evading these questions, hastily conducted his importunate companion to one of their magnificent temples, where he gladly consigned him to the instructions of the priesthood. The emotion which the stranger had betrayed, when he received the first idea of death, was yet slight in comparison with that which he experienced as soon as he gathered, from the discourses of the priests, some notions of immortality, and of the alternative of happiness or misery in a future state.

20. But this agony of mind was exchanged for transport, when he learned that, by the performance of certain conditions before death, the state of happiness might be secured. His eagerness to learn the nature of these terms, excited the surprise and even the contempt of his sacred teachers.—They advised him to remain satisfied for the present with the instructions he had received, and defer the remainder of the discussion till to-morrow.

21. "How!" exclaimed the novice, "say ye not that death may come at any hour? may it not come this hour? and what if it should come before I have performed these conditions? O! withhold not the excellent knowledge from me a single moment!" The priests, suppressing a smile at this simplicity, then proceeded to explain their theology to their attentive auditor.

22. But who can describe the ecstasy of his happiness, when he was given to understand the required conditions were, generally, of easy and pleasant performance, and the occasional difficulties, which might attend them, would entirely cease with the short term of his earthly existence. "If, then, I understand you rightly," said he to his instructors, "this event which you call death, and which seems in itself strangely terrible, is most desirable and blissful.

23. "What a favour is this which is granted to me, in being sent to inhabit a planet in which I can die!" The priests again exchanged smiles with each other; but their ridicule was wholly lost on the enraptured stranger. When the first transports of his emotion had subsided, he began to reflect with more uneasiness on the time he had already lost since his arrival.

24. "Alas! what have I been doing?" exclaimed he, "This gold which I have been collecting, tell me, reverend priests, will it avail me any thing when the thirty or forty years are expired, which, you say, I may possibly sojourn

in your planet?" "Nay," replied the priests, "but verily you will find it of excellent use so long as you remain in it."

25. "A very little of it shall suffice me," replied he; "for consider how soon this period will be past. What avails it what my condition may be for so short a season? I will betake myself, from this hour, to the grand concerns of which you have so charitably informed me."

26. Accordingly, from that period, continues the legend, the stranger devoted himself to the performance of those conditions on which, he was told, his future welfare depended—but, in so doing, he had an opposition to encounter wholly unexpected, and for which he was even at a loss to account.

27. By thus devoting his chief attention to his chief interests, he excited the surprise, the contempt, and even the enmity of most of the inhabitants of the city; and they rarely mentioned him but with a term of reproach, which has been variously rendered in all the modern languages. Nothing could equal the stranger's surprise at this circumstance; as well as that of his fellow-citizens appearing, generally, so extremely indifferent as they did, to their own interests.

28. That they should have so little prudence and forethought as to provide only for their necessities and pleasures for that short part of their existence in which they were to remain in this planet, he could consider as the effect of disordered intellect; so that he even returned their incivilities to himself with affectionate expostulation, accompanied by lively emotions of compassion and amazement.

29. If ever he was tempted for a moment to violate any of the conditions of his future happiness, he bewailed his own madness with agonizing emotions; and to all the invitations he received from others to do any thing inconsistent with his real interests, he had but one answer—"Oh," he would say, "I am to die—I am to die."

ELEGY.

TIRED with the busy crowds, that all the day
Impatient throng where folly's altars flame,

My languid powers dissolve with quick decay,
"Till genial sleep repair the sinking frame.

Hail, kind reviver ! that canst lull the cares,
And every weary sense compose to rest,
Lighten the oppressive load which anguish bears,
And warm with hope the cold desponding breast.

Touched by the rod, from power's majestic brow,
Drops the gay plume : he pines a lowly clown ;
And on the cold earth stretched, the son of wo
Quaffs pleasure's draught, and wears a fancied crown

When roused by thee, on boundless pinions borne,
Fancy to fairy scenes exults to rove,
Now scales the cliff gay-gleaming on the morn,
Now sad and silent treads the deepening grove ;

Or skims the main, and listens to the storms,
Marks the long waves roll far remote away ;
Or mingling with ten thousand glittering forms,
Floats on the gale, and basks in purest day.

Haply, ere long, pierced by the howling blast,
Through dark and pathless deserts I shall roam,
Plunge down th' unfathomed deep, or shrink aghast
Where bursts the shrieking spectre from the tomb :

Perhaps loose luxury's enchanting smile
Shall lure my steps to some romantic dale,
Where mirth's light freaks th' unheeded hours beguile,
And airs of rapture warble in the gale.

Instructive emblem of this mortal state !
Where scenes as various every hour arise
In swift succession, which the hand of fate
Presents, then snatches from our wondering eyes

Be taught, vain man, how fleeting all thy joys,
Thy boasted grandeur, and thy glittering store ;
Death comes, and all thy fancied bliss destroys,
Quick as a dream it fades, and is no more.

And, sons of sorrow ! though the threatening storm
Of angry fortune overhang awhile,
Let not her frowns your inward peace deform,
Soon happier days in happier climes shall smile:

Through earth's throng'd visions while we toss forlorn,
'Tis tumult all, and rage, and restless strife ;
But these shall vanish like the dreams of morn,
When death awakes us to immortal life.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

1. THE leading object of Europeans, in their commercial connexion with Africa, for more than three centuries, has been the prosecution of the slave trade. European nations call themselves civilized and christian ; yet it will remain an indelible reproach to them, that for so long a time, their intercourse with Africa, instead of imparting to the natives the blessings of civilization and religion, has tended only to destroy their happiness, and to debase their character.

2. What impressions must the much injured Africans have respecting the religion and humanity of Europeans ! The treatment which they have received has caused them to identify Christianity with perfidy and cruelty ; and many years must elapse before their unhappy prejudices will be removed. This abominable trade has cherished among the unfortunate negroes the vilest passions.

3. It has kindled among them intestine wars, which have been made for the purpose of obtaining captives ; and they have learned to betray and kidnap each other. "The best people," says Mr. Newton, who resided a time in Africa, "are those who have had the least intercourse with the Europeans ; they are worse in proportion to their acquaintance with us ; and when charged with a crime, will say, "Do you think I am a white man ?"

4. The African slave trade was commenced by the Portuguese in the latter part of the 15th century ; the Spanish, English, French, and other maritime powers of Europe, soon followed the example, and established factories on various parts of the African coast, for the purpose of collect-

ing slaves. The number of these unhappy beings, forced away from their native shores has, in some years, exceeded one hundred thousand.

5. The slaves are divided by Mr. Clarkson into seven classes. The most considerable, and that which contains at least half of the whole number transported, consisted of kidnapped people. This mode of procuring them includes every species of injustice, treachery, and cruelty. The second class consists of those whose villages are set on fire and depopulated, for the purpose of obtaining them.

6. The third class comprises those who have been convicted of crimes; the fourth, consists of prisoners of war, being either such as are the produce of wars that originate from common causes, or from wars made solely for the purpose of obtaining them; the fifth, such as are slaves by birth; the sixth and seventh, such as have sacrificed their liberty by gaming or by debt; these last, however, are very few in number.

7. Having lost their liberty in one or other of these ways, they are conveyed to the banks of the rivers, or to the sea-coast; some from places near, others from afar, sometimes even from the distance of one thousand miles. Those that come from a distance, over land, march in droves, or cauffles, as they are called. They are secured from running away by pieces of wood, which attach the necks of two and two together; or by other pieces, which are fastened by staples to their arms.

8. When the slaves are to be conveyed to the shore and sold, they are carried in boats to the different ships, whose captains have purchased them. The men are immediately confined, two and two together, either by the neck, leg, or arm, with fetters of solid iron. They are then put into their apartments; the men occupying the fore part, the women the after part, and the boys the middle. The tops of these apartments are grated for the admission of light and air, and they are stowed like lumber.

9. Many of them, whilst the ships are waiting for their full lading, and whilst they are near their native shore, from which they are separated for ever, have manifested an appearance of extreme depression and distress, insomuch that some have been induced to commit suicide, and others have been affected with delirium and madness. In the

day-time, if the weather is good, they are brought upon deck for air.

10. They are placed in a long row, two and two together, on each side of the ship: a long chain is then made to pass through the shackles of each pair, by which each row is at once secured to the deck. In this state they take their food, which consists chiefly of horse beans, rice, and yams, with a little palm oil and pepper. After their meals, they are made to jump for exercise, as high as their fetters will let them, on beating a drum; and if they refuse, they are whipped till they comply.

11. When the number of slaves is completed, the vessels weigh anchor, and begin what is termed the *middle passage*, to carry them to the respective colonies. The vessels in which they are transported are of different dimensions, from eleven to eight hundred tons, and they carry from thirty to fifteen hundred slaves at a time. When the vessel is full, their situation is truly pitiable. A grown person is allowed, in the best regulated ships, but sixteen inches in width, two feet eight inches in height, and five feet eight inches in length.

12. Whether well or ill, they lie on bare planks, and the motion of the ship often rubs off the prominent parts of their body, leaving the bones almost bare. So wretched is their condition from the heat, the pestilential breath, and the corrupted air, that sometimes, when they go down at night, apparently in health, they are brought up dead in the morning. Nearly one fourth of them die, from the time of being put on board, to the time of their being disposed of in the colonies; and almost as many more lose their lives during the first two years of servitude, which is called the "seasoning," the time requisite to inure them to their new situation.

13. The ships, having completed the middle passage, anchor in their destined ports; and the unhappy Africans are prepared for sale. In disposing of them, the nearest relations, as husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters, are separated without any consideration, and if they part with mutual embraces, they are severed by the lash! Some are consigned to brokers for sale; others are sold by auction; and a third mode of selling them is by the "scramble."

14. In this case the main and quarter decks of the ships

are darkened by sails, which are hung over them at a convenient height. The slaves are then brought out of the hold, and are made to stand in the darkened area. The purchasers, who are furnished with long ropes, rush, as soon as the signal is given, within the awning, and endeavour to encircle as many of them as they can. These "scrambles" are not, however, confined to the ships, but are frequently made on shore.

15. Nothing can exceed the terror which the wretched Africans exhibit on these occasions. A universal shriek is immediately heard. All is consternation and dismay. The *mén tremble*. The women cling together in each other's arms. Some of them faint away, and others have been known to expire. If any thing can exceed the horror of such a scene, it must be the iniquity of valuing a part of the rational creation in so debased a light, and of "scrambling" for human flesh and blood!

16. The poor negroes are then subjected to a state of servitude the most merciless and hopeless. They are doomed to labour under the lash—to work hard and fare hard, with no hope of reward, and for no other object than to enable their inhuman oppressors to live in idleness, and riot in luxury. Such are a few of the many horrors of the slave trade; a trade long sanctioned by the most civilized and enlightened nations of Europe—nations professing the Christian religion, one of whose leading principles enjoins us to "love our neighbours as ourselves, and to do unto all men as we would that they should do unto us!"

17. The persevering and godlike benevolence of Clarkson, Wilberforce, and others, men whose names will be cherished with affection as long as any generous feeling exists in the world, after a twenty years' hard struggle, at last effected the abolition of the slave trade in Great Britain. An act of parliament for abolishing it was passed in 1806, which went into complete operation in 1808. And in 1808 it was abolished by act of Congress in the United States; it had long before been prohibited by many of the individual states.

18. The English government afterwards entered into negotiations with the continental powers of Europe, in order to effect the universal abolition of this execrable traffic. It has, however, of late been prosecuted with great zeal by

the Portuguese and French, and in a less degree by the Spanish.

19. During eighteen months, ending in August, 1822, upwards of one hundred thousand unfortunate negroes were carried from the western coast of Africa, nearly one half in French vessels, the rest mostly in Portuguese. In 1807, the African institution was established in London to watch over the rights and interests of the Negroes, to teach them the arts of civilized life and the principles of religion. The English settlement of Sierra Leone, in the west of Africa, has been placed under their direction.

Note. Europe, the first grand division of the earth, is bounded north by the Frozen Ocean, south by the Mediterranean, west by the Atlantic Ocean, and east by Asia; and is situated between 35° and 72° north latitude.—Great Britain, the most considerable island of Europe, between 50° and 58° north latitude, lies to the north of France, from which it is separated by the English Channel.—Sierra Leone is a country in the west of Africa between 7° and 10° north latitude.

FALLS OF THE ANDROSCOGGIN.

1. SNOW'S Falls on the Little Androscoggin River, about four miles north from the Court House in Paris, possess some considerable notoriety, and are well worthy a visit from the curious. The country circumjacent to the Falls is rocky, uneven, and almost mountainous. Two hills, one upon either side of the stream, seem heretofore to have met, and to have interposed a barrier to the passage of the river, through which it finally has burst its way, strewing the valley beneath with ruins, and fashioning out a multitude of circular cavities in a ledge of granite, which was now laid bare at the base of these falls, and over which the waters rushed with deafening uproar.

2. There was probably a fissure in this ledge, traversing it in a direction with the river, which in process of time has been so deepened and widened, that now the whole body of the stream is precipitated through a channel so narrow that one may easily step across it.

3. Standing upon this smooth and solid bed of granite, you hear the water rushing and roaring deep below you, and sending up sprays in its angular passage, to be coloured by the golden beams of the sun, and to be drank in by the thirsty verdure on its banks. Looking through the zig-zag channel from either extremity, it presents a profile strongly analogous to artificial fortification, and the eye hastily searches for the bristling bayonet and the cannon, as it sees the numerous bastion, and curtain, extending themselves at length, with almost the regular disposition of engineer construction.

4. Above you, the river spreads itself out in ample dimensions, and approaches, peaceably and silently until it is forced to find vent in this narrow channel, where it lashes itself into fury, and pours itself along in a roar that is heard for miles around. Standing in perfect security on the very edge of this chasm, you may look down into it,

5. "Through which foam globes in eddies ride,
Thick as the schemes of human pride,
That down life's current drive amain;
As frail, as frothy, and as vain."

Below you the country spreads itself out in a rich landscape; you see the silver stream threading itself along through occasional woodland and opening, both sides of its rich banks exhibiting the thick monuments of industry and art.

6. At a distance, the village spire raises itself up proudly above the buildings that surround it, and divers roads are seen traversing the adjacent country, converging to the village, like so many radii from circumference to centre. These Falls take their name from the circumstance of a hunter, named Snow, being killed there by the Indians, as far back as the year 1762. This country was then a wilderness.—New-Gloucester, the nearest settlement, was just commencing: and Captain Snow and a Mr. Butterfield were engaged in hunting and trapping on this stream.

7. Their camp was pitched on the east side of the river, near by the Falls, and tradition points to the very spot. Indian depredations, at that time, were frequent. A party of warriors had descended from Canada, and, scattering themselves upon the frontiers, were carrying with them devastation and terror. One party having laden themselves

with booty, in returning discovered the traps of these hunters, and eventually traced them to their camp.

8. Butterfield, who happened to be upon the outside, discovered them when within a few rods of it. He uttered a scream of terror, and conjured Snow, who was within, to surrender, as resistance would be useless. Snow, who was aware of the horrible sufferings to which they doomed their prisoners, replied, that he would not surrender himself alive—that it was better to perish there than at the stake.

9. The Indians, finding themselves discovered, by a yell precipitated themselves upon the camp. Snow appeared at the door, with his musket in his hand, and made a demonstration of surrender; but he did this only to single out his victim. The Indian who covered the file in its approach, was of ferocious appearance and uncommon stature.

10. His head was adorned with the plumage of the eagle, taken entire, its wings depending over either shoulder, and its talons and beak so arranged that it still seemed to have life and be conscious of its kingly power. When within a few steps of Snow, and signifying to him good quarters, Snow suddenly elevated the muzzle of his piece, and saying that he neither asked nor gave quarters, discharged it into the bosom of the Indian Sachem, who rolled upon the ground, convulsed in the mortal agonies of death.

11. Before Snow could recover the camp, or make another movement of offence, he himself was slain and cut to pieces by the whole party, who had flung themselves at once with fury upon him. They then betook themselves to lamentations and howlings for the loss of their chief; and after having performed all the funeral rites due to his rank, they sunk him in a bog, and continued their march northward, taking Butterfield with them, calculating to offer him up as a sacrifice for the death of their captain.

12. On the borders of lake Umbagog they were joined by the Indians who had been spoiling in other directions, and here they feasted several days, holding their orgies, both for the success of their campaign and the loss of their Sachem. They afterwards went on to Canada; and Butterfield, watching every opportunity to escape, at length ventured—and travelling the wilderness alone, finally reached

his friends in safety, and informed them of the tragical death of his comrade.

13. The remains of Snow were subsequently interred by a party that went to New-Gloucester; and a mound of stones, loosely flung together, still marks the spot where sleeps the valiant hunter, whose name is perpetuated by identifying it with the name of the Falls.

Note. Androscoggin river, in the state of Maine, rises in the north part of York county, on the borders of New-Hampshire. It unites with the Kennebec about 20 miles from the ocean.—Umbagog is a large Lake, in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the confines of Maine.

SKETCH OF THE INHABITANTS OF CHINA.

SECT. 1. *Persons and Character.*

1. THE Chinese, in their complexion and general appearance, exhibit proofs of their Mongol origin. They bear a very strong resemblance to the Tartars, except they are more slender, less active, and less able to endure hardship. They have a square flat face, small nose but broad at the root, large ears, and small oblique eyes. Their colour is a pale yellow, like the root of rhubarb or a faded leaf; but in the southern parts darker than in the northern.

2. They have a long tuft of black hair, plaited into a tail, reaching from the crown of the head to the waist, and sometimes to the calf of the leg, the rest of the scalp being closely shaven. They pluck out their beard with tweezers, leaving only a few straggling hairs. The higher classes pride themselves on being fat, which is supposed to indicate at once abundance of food and exemption from labour.

3. The general character of the Chinese is represented as a strange compound of pride and meanness, of affected gravity and real frivolity, of refined civility and gross indecacy, of great apparent simplicity and openness in conversation, attended with a degree of art and cunning of which an European has no conception. From the throne to the meanest subject, there is an entire disregard to truth.

4. Dishonesty in traffic is represented as universal, and their skill in the art of cheating unparalleled. They are described as the most timid people in the world, entirely devoid of personal courage and presence of mind in cases of danger, and capable of being terrified almost into convulsions by the drawing of a sword, or the presenting of a pistol; yet suicide, by both sexes, is said to occur more frequently among them than among any other people.

5. They are described also as extremely vindictive, and remarkably deficient in common humanity and fellow feeling. If a Chinese drop from a boat into the sea, he is suffered to sink without the smallest effort being made to save him. They are distinguished for their national vanity, and in all their transactions with foreigners, their self-importance is conspicuous. They regard all nations as absolute barbarians in comparison with themselves. But when compared to the nations of Europe, "they can only be said," in the language of Mr. Barrow, "to be great in trifles, whilst they are really trifling in every thing that is great."

6. Their whole external conduct is under the regulation of law; and their general character in regard to morals, compared with their minute observance of duty by penal laws, affords abundant proof of the utter insufficiency of human laws, without the aid of religious principle, to produce real virtue among human beings.

7. But on the other hand, their natural disposition is mild, cheerful, contented, and obliging; their exterior deportment is uncommonly decent, and their manners extremely prepossessing. Public intoxication is very rare among them. They are also distinguished for their steady and unremitting industry; unexampled perseverance in all their pursuits; and unbounded veneration for parents and ancestors.

SECT. 2. *Women.*

8. A proof of the low state of civilization in China is the extremely degraded condition of the female sex. Women seldom quit their apartment, which is situated in the most retired part of the house, and there they live secluded from all society but that of their domestics. It is accounted a species of moral offence for a woman to be seen in the public streets; and when they occasionally visit a relative or

friend, they must be conveyed in a close chair, or in a covered wheelbarrow.

9. Women, whose husbands are of high rank, are always confined ; those of the second class are a sort of upper servants, deprived of liberty ; while those of the lower are permitted, indeed, to go abroad with greater freedom, but it is only that they may labour like slaves. If they become mothers, their burden is the greater, since while at work, they carry their child upon the back.

10. They even perform the office of beasts of burden, and are sometimes seen dragging the plough or harrow, which their unfeeling husband holds with one hand, while he casts the seed into the ground with the other. Even in a state of domestic improvement they possess no privileges or indulgencies ; and are not permitted to sit at the same table, or in the same apartment with their husbands.

11. The education of females is intended to give them a taste for solitude, and accustom them to habits of modesty and taciturnity. If their parents are rich, they are instructed in all sorts of needle-work, and to play upon different instruments of music. Few of them are beautiful : the handsomest are generally bought for the court and the principal mandarins ; women in China, among the highest classes, being considered and treated as articles of trade.

12. The most singular circumstance respecting the Chinese women is the unnatural diminution of the feet, which is effected by compression from the earliest infancy, and which is considered as the chief ornament of a Chinese beauty. The great toe is left free and preserves its natural size ; but the foot is so confined with bandages, that it grows little from infancy, and is so generally diminutive in size, as to enter a shoe of four inches long and an inch and a half broad. Females experience much inconvenience from this practice, and walk with a timid and tottering step, unless they support themselves by the wall.

SECT. 3. *Manners.*

13. A Chinese of rank is a mere slave of fashion. There is a rule for every thing he does ; whether he sits or walks, whether he speaks or remains silent, whether he receives company at home, or walks abroad. If an oversight be committed in any of these particulars, a due num-

ber of strokes with the bamboo immediately reminds him of his duty. When two officers of equal rank meet, they fold their hands and salute each other, so long as they remain in sight.

14. When one officer visits another, he sends before him a sheet of red paper, expressing his name and quality, by which the latter is enabled to measure accurately the degree of ceremony with which he is to receive him. Presents are also given, and the visit is carried on with the utmost regularity and solemnity; and any indulgence of ease or mirth, would be considered as the highest breach of decorum.

15. The strictest gravity is essential to the maintenance of a respectable place in Chinese society. To speak but seldom, and only on great occasions, is considered highly becoming; while that gaiety and hilarity which enliven European society, would be viewed with utter contempt. Dancing they have no idea of. There are no fairs or meetings for the lower ranks; no balls, routs, or concerts, for the higher.

16. They cannot conceive how any one should find delight in the exercises of wrestling, boxing, or fencing; or in active games, such as cricket, golf, or tennis. Their chief amusements are their feasts, which are conducted in the same cold and ceremonious manner as all their other intercourse. Persons of all ranks prostrate themselves in the presence of the Emperor.

17. When any one presents a request to a mandarin of high rank, he bends the knee, inclines his head three times towards the ground, and, in this posture, communicates his wishes. In speaking to persons of rank it is a part of polite behaviour, to place the hand before the mouth, and to incline the body in a respectful manner. The Chinese rise at a very early hour, and the streets, in their cities, are completely crowded at day break. They retire to take their evening meal at five or six o'clock, and go to rest with the setting of the sun.

SECT. 4. *Marriages.*

18. The women are invariably sold in marriage, and are not permitted to exercise any choice of their own. The bargain is made through the agency of some friend, who

acts as match maker ; but the bridegroom is not allowed to see his intended wife till she arrives in procession at his gate, shut up in a close chair, of which he receives the key ; and, should it happen upon his opening the door of the vehicle, that he is not pleased with his bargain, he is at liberty to return her to her friends, upon condition of forfeiting the purchase money.

19. But the woman has no remedy or option, and must pass to the highest purchaser, or to the person whom her parents may prefer. Marriage union, therefore, founded on mutual affection, is hardly known in China ; but every one hastens to procure a wife because such is the law and custom of his country.

20. The marriage ceremony is sufficiently simple and consists in little else than the procession of the bride to the gate of the bridegroom, and his reception of her into his house. He conducts his spouse to the presence of his parents, before whom they both prostrate themselves. An expensive entertainment is then given, the male attendants remaining in one apartment, and the female in another.

SECT. 5. *Funerals.*

21. The funeral rites are attended with the greatest expense, and the most showy articles to be found for sale in the larger cities are coffins for the dead. They are sometimes made of the more precious kinds of wood, very richly ornamented, and cost from three hundred to six hundred dollars, while those for persons of ordinary wealth are seldom procured for less than fifteen or twenty dollars.

22. It is a common practice for individuals to purchase their coffins during their lives ; and a son frequently presents one to his father, which is always the more highly valued, and shown with greater complacency to every visiter, in proportion to its magnificence. On the decease of the father the body is put into the coffin in full dress, the vacant places filled with lime and cotton ; and the coffin, being closed up, remains some time in the house, and the children go daily to weep over it.

23. On the day of the funeral, the procession is opened by musicians, who are followed by several persons, carrying figures of various animals, the insignia of the rank of

the deceased, small pagodas, white and blue flags, with vessels of perfumes. Behind the body are the children, and near relations, covered with robes of coarse linen.

24. These are followed by the friends and domestics, and last of all, at a little distance behind, appear the women with dishevelled hair, and broad white fillets round their temples, dressed also in the same coarse linen as the men, and bursting at intervals, as with one consent, into tears and lamentations. These processions, in cases of persons of distinction, sometimes extend more than a mile. After the coffin is covered with earth, and the ceremonies finished, an eulogium on the deceased is pronounced, and the company partake of meats offered to his memory.

SECT. 6. *Religion.*

25. The prevailing religion of China is a species of Shamanism, or the religion of Fo. But no religion is established, or connected with the government. There is no congregational worship, no public sacrifices, nothing to assemble the people together; yet the most absurd superstitions are common. Temples and pagodas are numerous, and daily open for the visits of devotees. They adore the Supreme Being under the appellation of Tien, and express often lofty conceptions of his attributes.

SECT. 7. *Mode of Living, Entertainments, Festivals, &c.*

26. The mode of living among the lower orders is miserable in the extreme. Two or three jars, a few basins of coarse earthen ware, a large iron pot, a frying pan, and a portable stove, are their chief articles of furniture. They use neither tables nor chairs, but at meals all the family sit upon their heels round the large pot, each with a basin in his hand.

27. They take the rice from the pot with a spoon, and put it into the basin, which they hold in the left hand close to their mouths; and then with two slender sticks, or porcupine quills, between the two first fingers of the hand, they throw their food with great expedition into their mouths. Rice is their great staff of life; their chief beverage is tea, boiled again and again; and this is taken without milk or

sugar, or any other ingredient whatever, except a little ginger in cold weather.

28. They have little milk, no butter, cheese, or bread. Besides rice, they make use of millet and some other grain, with the addition of onions, garlic, a kind of cabbage, or beet, or some other vegetable, fried in oil. They are little scrupulous as to articles of diet; and rats, worms, and dogs, are eagerly eaten. The diet of the wealthy is plentiful and sumptuous, as that of the lower classes is poor and meagre.

29. The substantial articles of their ordinary meals are rice, pulse, pork, mutton, poultry, and fish. Some of their greatest delicacies are the paws of the bear, the fins of the shark, the sinewy parts of the stag and other animals, and the edible birds' nests, brought from the Asiatic Islands. Their dishes are mostly in the form of stews of fish, fowl, and meat, sometimes separately, and sometimes mixed with vegetables and sauces. Their drink, at table, is either tea, or an ardent spirit distilled from millet or rice.

30. Entertainments given by persons of distinction are generally sumptuous, accompanied with many fashionable ceremonies. Three invitations are given; one the evening before, another on the following morning, and a third immediately before dinner. They sit usually in pairs at small square tables, to each of which the same dishes are served. Their viands are served up in porcelain dishes, and eaten with spoons of porcelain. Those prevented from being present by illness, have a portion sent to their houses; and each guest next morning sends a billet of thanks for his entertainment.

31. Throughout the whole of China a grand festival is celebrated on the same day; it is called the vernal festival. In the morning the governor of every city comes forth from his palace crowned with flowers, and enters the chair, in which he is carried, amidst the noise of different instruments which precede it.

32. A number of people, bearing standards, walk before the musicians, and the chair is surrounded or followed by several litters, covered with silk carpets, upon which are represented persons illustrious for the support they have given to agriculture, or some historical painting on the subject. The streets are hung with carpets; triumphal

arches are erected at certain distances ; lanterns are every where displayed ; and all the houses are illuminated.

33. A large figure made of baked earth, representing a cow with gilt horns, comes next. A child with one foot naked and the other shod, which represents the *spirit of labour and diligence*, follows, beating the image with a rod to make it advance. Labourers, armed with implements of husbandry, march behind ; and a number of comedians and people in masks close the rear, whose romantic appearance and attitudes afford entertainment to the populace.

34. The governor advances towards the eastern gate, as if intending to meet the spring, and then the procession returns to the palace in the same order. After this the cow is stripped of its ornaments, and a prodigious number of earthen calves are taken out of it which are distributed among the crowd. The large figure is broken in pieces, and distributed in the same manner.

35. The governor than puts an end to the ceremony, by making a short oration in praise of agriculture, in which he endeavours to excite his hearers to promote, by all means, so useful and valuable an art. The Chinese have also two other festivals, which are celebrated with still more pomp than that already mentioned.

36. One of them is on the commencement of the year, the other is called the feast of the lanterns. During the celebration of the first, all affairs, whether private or public, are suspended ; the tribunals are shut, the posts stopped ; presents are given and received ; the inferior mandarins go and pay their respects to their superiors ; children to their parents ; and servants to their masters.

37. This is called *taking leave of the old year*. In the evening all the family assemble to partake of a grand repast. To this no stranger is admitted ; but they become more social on the day following ; and their whole time is employed in plays, diversions, and feasting, which is concluded in the evening with illuminations. The feast of *lanterns* is universal throughout the whole empire, and all China is illuminated on the same day and hour.

38. Every city and village, the shores of the sea, and the banks of the rivers, are hung with lanterns of various shapes and sizes. Some of them are seen in courts, and in the windows of the poorest inhabitants. Rich people





Page 99.—*Economy of time and labour exemplified in a Chinese Waterman.*

expend to the value of eight or ten pounds sterling for one lantern ; and those which are ordered by the emperor, viceroys, and great mandarins, cost from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds each.

39. These lanterns are very large, either painted or neatly gilt, and filled up with transparent silk, upon which are painted flowers, animals, and various other figures. Several lamps, and a great number of wax candles, are put into these lanterns ; to the corners of which are fixed streamers of satin and silk of different colours, and a curious piece of carved work is placed over the top.

SECT. 8. *Agriculture and Industry.*

40. Agriculture in China is held in high estimation ; and the husbandman holds the next rank to men of letters, and the officers of state. The emperor annually, at the vernal equinox, performs the ceremony of holding the plough ; an example in which he is followed by all the great officers throughout the empire. The emperor is regarded as the sole proprietor of the land ; but he receives only a tenth part of the produce, which forms the only burden : nothing is paid either for poor rates or the support of the clergy.

41. The wonderful circumstance, in Chinese agriculture, is the care taken to bring every spot under cultivation. The chief instrument in such a climate is moisture, which is conveyed to every district, and almost to every field, by innumerable canals. The sides of lofty mountains are formed into terraces, to which the water is conveyed up in buckets ; or the rain is collected in reservoirs at the tops, and conveyed down by conduits.

42. Mr. Ellis expresses very strongly the relief which his eye once felt at seeing, for the first time, in the sail of several days, a small patch of ground abandoned to nature. On a high mountain, says Mr. Anderson, I discovered several distinct patches of ground under cultivation in such a state of declivity, as to me would have appeared altogether inaccessible, if I had not seen the owner employed on one of those alarming precipices.

43. The peasant had a rope fixed about his middle, which was secured at the other end on the top of a mountain, and by this means, the hardy cultivator was able to let himself down to any part of the precipice, where a few square yards

of ground gave him encouragement to plant his vegetables or his corn; and in this manner he had decorated the mountain with a number of cultivated spots; near the bottom he had erected a wooden hut, surrounded with a small piece of ground, planted with cabbages, where he supported, by this hazardous industry, a wife and several children.

44. The agriculture of China, in point of science and skill, cannot come into competition with that of Europe. There are no great farms; nothing is conducted on a large scale; there are no teams, no rotation of crops; little milk, and no butter, or cheese, is produced. Their instruments of tillage are extremely defective; and their common plough is composed of a single stick of crooked timber, and is dragged by a single buffalo. In many places the spade and hoe are the chief means of cultivation.

SECT. 9. *Architecture and Buildings.*

45. The Chinese architecture bears no resemblance to that of Europe; their style of building is inelegant in design, and clumsy in execution. Their houses have little that is remarkable in their external appearance, and their public edifices are distinguished rather by their extent than their magnificence.

46. The external form and aspect of all their houses are very similar; and the habitation of a grandee in the capital is distinguished from that of a tradesman, chiefly, by being surrounded by a high wall, and by occupying a greater piece of ground. The dwellings of the peasantry are, indeed, extremely wretched.

47. The floors, in the houses of the wealthy, are of brick or clay; the ceiling is of bamboo laths, covered with plaster, or left bare. The walls are generally whitened with lime, made of shells, or covered with white paper. Instead of glass for windows, they use oiled paper, silk gauze, horn, or pearl shell, as a substitute.

48. The temples are constructed upon a similar plan to that of the houses, with the addition of a second, and sometimes of a third story. The pagodas are frequently composed of five, seven, or nine roofs, but always an uneven number, and commonly very ill constructed. They are from 80 to 160 feet in height, and are the most striking objects in China.

Note. China, an extensive empire of Asia, is bounded on the north by Tartary, from which it is separated by a stupendous wall ; east and south by the Chinese Ocean and Burmah ; and west by Thibet. It lies between 20° and 41° north latitude, and is said to contain two hundred millions of inhabitants. It is in general a plain and level country.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

1. PITCAIRN'S Island, a small island, only six miles long, and three broad, is situated to the southeast of the Society Islands. This island was settled in 1789, by nine Englishmen, mutineers of the English ship *Bounty*, each of them having taken a wife from Otaheite. Eight other natives of Otaheite accompanied them, six males and two females, making in all 26 persons.

2. Within a few years, all the men, except one, were dead, being mostly killed in quarrels. John Adams, an Englishman, alone survived to be the father and protector of the children of his shipmates ; and although he had been a mutineer, he seems to have performed the duty of his charge with great fidelity. The island was visited by two British vessels, in 1814, and the inhabitants were described as follows :

3. " This interesting new colony now consisted of 46 persons, mostly grown up young people, besides a number of infants. The young men, all born in the island, were very athletic, and of the finest form, their countenances open and pleasing, indicating much benevolence and goodness of heart ; and the young women were objects of particular admiration, tall, robust, and beautifully formed.

4. " Their faces beamed with smiles and unruffled good humour, but wearing a degree of modesty and bashfulness that would do honour to the most virtuous nation on earth ; and all of them, both male and female, had the most marked English features. Their native modesty, assisted by a proper sense of religion and morality, instilled into their youthful minds by John Adams, the leader of the colony, has hitherto preserved this interesting people perfectly chaste.

5. "The greatest harmony prevails among them. But what was most gratifying to the visitors, was the simple and unaffected manner in which they returned thanks to the Almighty for the many blessings they enjoyed. Their habitations are extremely neat, and the village of Pitcairn forms a pretty square." In 1817, this island was visited by Captain Reynolds, of the Sultan, of Boston, and the account given is as follows :

6. "The conduct of the natives, while on board, was such as to excite the admiration of every person, and I believe I may with safety declare, that for morals, politeness of behaviour, and an open, undisguised manner of conveying their sentiments on all occasions, with a strict adherence to truth and the principles of religion, there are not their equals to be found on earth. They live in the greatest amity and brotherly love."

Note. The Society Islands, of which Otaheite is the most considerable, are situated in the Pacific Ocean, in about 17° south latitude. They were discovered by Captain Cook in 1769.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GENERAL GREENE.

1. NATHANIEL GREENE, a major general in the army of the United States, was born in Warwick, Rhode-Island, about the year 1740. His parents were quakers. His father was an anchor smith, who was concerned in some valuable iron works, and transacted much business. While he was a boy, he learned the Latin language chiefly by his own unassisted industry.

2. Having procured a small library, his mind was much improved, though the perusal of military history occupied a considerable share of his attention. Such was the estimation in which his character was held, that he was at an early period of his life chosen a member of the Assembly of Rhode-Island.

3. After the battle of Lexington had enkindled at once the spirit of the Americans throughout the whole continent, Mr. Greene, though educated in the peaceful principles of the friends, could not extinguish the martial ardour which

had been excited in his own breast. Receiving the command of three regiments, with the title of brigadier general, he led them to Cambridge; in consequence of which the quakers renounced all connexion with him as a member of their religious body.

4. On the arrival of Washington at Cambridge, he was the first who expressed to the commander in chief his satisfaction in his appointment, and he soon gained his entire confidence. He was appointed by Congress major general in August, 1776. In the battles of Trenton, on the twenty-sixth of December following, and of Princeton on the third of January, 1777, he was much distinguished.

5. He commanded the left wing of the American army at the battle of Germantown, on the fourth of October. In March, 1778, he was appointed quarter master general, which office he accepted on condition that his rank in the army should not be affected, and that he should retain his command in the time of action. This right he exercised on the twenty-eighth of June, at Monmouth.

6. His courage and skill were again displayed on the twenty-ninth of August in Rhode-Island. He resigned in this year the office of quarter master general, and was succeeded by Colonel Pickering. After the disasters which attended the Americans in South Carolina, he was appointed to supersede Gates, and he took the command in the southern department December the 8th, 1780.

7. Having recruited the army, which had been exceedingly reduced by defeat and desertion, he sent out a detachment under the brave General Morgan, who gained the important victory at the Cowpens, January 17, 1781. Greene effected a junction with him on the seventh of February, but on account of the superior numbers of Cornwallis, he retreated, with great skill, to Virginia.

8. Having received an accession to his forces, he returned to North Carolina, and in a battle at Guilford, on the 15th of March, was defeated. The victory, however, was dearly bought by the British, for their loss was greater than that of the Americans, and no advantages were derived from it.

9. In a few days Cornwallis began to march towards Wilmington, leaving many of his wounded behind him, which had the appearance of a retreat, and Greene followed him for some time. But altering his plan, he resolved to

recommence offensive operations in South Carolina. He accordingly marched directly to Camden, where, on the 25th of April, he was engaged with Lord Rawdon.

10. Victory inclined for some time for the Americans, but the retreat of two companies occasioned the retreat of the whole army. General Greene retreated in good order, and took such measures as effectually prevented Lord Rawdon from improving his success, and obliged him, in the beginning of May, to retire beyond the Santee.

11. While he was in the neighbourhood of Santee, Greene hung eight soldiers in one day, who had deserted from his army. For three months afterwards no instance of desertion took place. A number of forts and garrisons in South Carolina now fell into his hands. He commenced the siege of Seventy-six on the twenty-second of May, but he was obliged, on the approach of Lord Rawdon, in June, to raise the siege.

12. The army, which had been highly encouraged by their late success, was now reduced to the necessity of retreating to the extremity of the state. The American commander was advised to retire to Virginia; but to suggestions of this kind, he replied, "I will recover South Carolina, or die in the attempt." Waiting till the British forces were divided, he faced about, and Lord Rawdon was pursued in his turn, and was offered battle after he reached his encampment at Orangeburgh, but he declined it.

13. On the eighth of September, Greene covered himself with glory by the victory at the Eutaw springs, in which the British, who fought with the utmost bravery, lost eleven hundred men, and the Americans about half that number. For his good conduct in this action, Congress presented him with a British standard, and a golden medal. This engagement may be considered as closing the revolutionary war in South Carolina.

14. During the remainder of his command he had to struggle with the greatest difficulties from the want of supplies for his troops. Strong symptoms of mutiny appeared, but his firmness and decision completely quelled it. After the conclusion of the war, he returned to Rhode-Island, where the greatest dissensions prevailed, and his endeavours to restore harmony were attended with success.

15. In October, 1785, he sailed to Georgia, where he had a considerable estate not far from Savannah. Here he

passed his time as a private citizen, occupied by domestic concerns. While walking without an umbrella, the intense rays of the sun overpowered him, and occasioned an inflammation of the brain, of which he died, June 19th, 1786, in the 47th year of his age. In August following Congress ordered a monument to be erected to his memory at the seat of the federal government.

16. General Greene possessed a humane and benevolent disposition, and abhorring the cruelties and excesses, of which partisans of both sides were guilty, he uniformly inculcated a spirit of moderation. Yet he was resolutely severe when the preservation of discipline rendered severity necessary.

17. In the campaign of 1781, he displayed the prudence, the military skill, the unshaken firmness, and the daring courage, which are seldom combined, and which place him in the first rank of American officers. His judgment was correct, and his self-possession never once forsook him.

18. In one of his letters he says, that he was seven months in the field without taking off his clothes for a single night. It is thought that he was the most endeared to the commander in chief of all his associates in arms. Washington often lamented his death with the keenest sorrow.

LOVELL'S FIGHT.

1. ON the margin of a little lake in the township of Fryeburg, in the state of Maine, is the spot where the pride of the once powerful tribe of the Pequawkets was broken, and the scene of the desperate conflict maintained by the gallant and unfortunate Captain Lovell and his little band, with the red warriors who formerly possessed the fertile and beautiful intervals of the Saco.

2. The place is now almost daily visited by strangers, who, with a reverence due to departed valour, perform a pilgrimage to the spot where its highest efforts have been performed. On the shore of the pond, a sandy beach spreads out, covered with aged trees, and bounded on one side by a meadow, and terminated by an inconsiderable brook, which, being swollen in the spring time by the wa-

ters poured from the dissolving snows of the mountains, forms a narrow peninsula.

3. Here the small company engaged in the celebrated and rash expedition, retreated, with the savages on their front and flank, and the waters on their right and rear, and continued the work of death, till the enemy, learning too late that the desperation of the few is mightier than the courage of the many, retired, leaving the survivors of the fight to enjoy a triumph gained by the loss of more than half their number.

4. It is not by the inconsiderable forces engaged in the battle that we are to estimate its consequences. It should be remembered, that the Indians, irritated by a long series of injuries, and with a strong effort to stem the torrent of desolation which was sweeping over their hopes, had dug up the hatchet, and to the hardships of a settlement in the wilderness, were added the horrors of a ruthless warfare.

5. The pilgrim of those days listened in the still watches of the night for the footfall of the invaders; the musket was the companion of his toils and of his pillow, and too often the fierce yells of unsparing foes came on the silence, and the flames rose from his dwelling, and his children were murdered, and himself carried into captivity, to expire in the tortures inflicted in the sportiveness of cruelty.

6. The defeat of an hundred was to them even as the slaughter of the thousands on the blood-stained field of Waterloo, to the conqueror of Europe. It broke their spirit, and from that hour the star of the nation grew pale, till it went out in darkness.

7. When we stood upon the battle ground, the sun was just setting, and the thoughts that pressed upon the mind were many and melancholy. He went down as calmly on the eve of that long day of carnage—the wind sighed as mournfully through the evergreens of the forest—the waters curled as gently—the murmur that came on the departing twilight was as sad—and the woods waved with a motion as graceful as they now do.

8. But then, the last rays of fading light fell on eyes that were soon to be closed in eternal darkness—the breeze mingled its solemn wail with the groans of the dying soldier—the waters rolled along, stained with the red current of life, and the trees shaded the cold corpses of the slain.

9. All around was so calm and still, that it were an insult to nature to make so lovely a solitude the arena of contention, and to offer human sacrifices on the purpled altar of violence. The sounds of merriment, the rejoicing of mirth, the pleasant song or the sprightly dance were more in harmony with the quiet beauty of the spot, than the rude confusion of warfare and the desolation of slaughter.

10. It was well that the floods had come and washed the soil from the red stains, and the storms had spread out the white sands over the spot where they had fought. Almost an hundred years have gone by, and as yet, no monument has been raised to preserve to posterity the memory of the locality of the combat.

11. The gratitude of a century has done nothing to perpetuate the names of those who have added to the inheritance of our honours. The dead were buried long after they fell, after the eagle and the wolf had been gorged with the relics of mortality, at the foot of an aged pine.

12. The fire has since scathed its branches and blasted its verdure, and the trunk has decayed, and each traveller carries away a fragment from its stump as a memento of his visit, so that ere long no mark will remain to distinguish the graves of the fallen, and to warn us that we do not profane with our footsteps the earth which covers their lowly beds.

13. Lovell had been long distinguished among the partisan warriors of the times. His former successes had been great. On one occasion, he surprised and killed a party of ten savages, whose scalps, stretched on hoops and elevated on poles, were borne back in triumph. His reputation called to the ranks of so distinguished a commander, a band of brave men, eager to avenge the outrages committed on the infant settlements.

14. The fervour of patriotism was animated by the bounty of one hundred pounds each, offered by the government for those bloody trophies not often taken from a living enemy.—In the month of May, in the year 1725, with forty-six men, he commenced the expedition which terminated his military career.

15. Two of these soldiers, becoming lame, returned, another falling sick, was left with the surgeon, and a guard and eight men in a stoccade fort, erected partly as a place of security for the sick, and partly with a wise providence

against misfortune, as a retreat. With the remaining thirty-four, he continued his march northward until the morning of the eighth day of the month.

16. It was while engaged in the devotional exercises of their morning worship, that the report of a musket echoed through the forest, and they discovered an Indian in pursuit of his game, standing alone upon a narrow point of land extending into the Pequawket lake, on the side opposite to their encampment.

17. Thus apprised of the neighbourhood of their foe, they laid aside their packs and prepared for the encounter. They advanced, encompassing the lake in their course, and arrived at the head of the peninsula. The savage had awaited them, either ignorant of their approach, as from the most authentic accounts is most probable, or with the spirit of a Curtius, devoting himself, as some have supposed, to inevitable destruction, that he might allure the English to a position where defeat would be certain.

18. He received their fire, but, before he fell, returned it with so deadly an effect, that the captain and another soldier were mortally wounded. The party having secured their victim, returned towards the spot where they had left their packs. But their course had crossed the path of the red men, who had followed, and having seized the spoil, knew the number of their foes, and when Lovell and his company approached, they rose from the earth with an exulting yell, and showered their death shot fast upon the devoted band.

19. The white men retreated, and protected by the natural defences of the situation to which necessity had driven them, and sheltered by those pines which still bear the scars of the battle, maintained themselves for a whole day with heroic resolution against an overwhelming force. Although invited to surrender by the display of long ropes, which, in the expressive language of signs, told them of the luxuries of captivity, they fought with a determination to meet a quick and honourable death, rather than to expire amid the torments of a protracted martyrdom.

20. Night at length arrived, and the savages, weary of the contest, and disheartened by the loss of their chief, and of more than three fourths of their warriors, and despairing of overcoming such obstinate resistance, retired, and left their opponents to escape with the miserable remnant who survived.

21. It was no time then for indulging nice feelings of delicacy : of all those who had knelt before their Creator at the dawn, sixteen only could bow in adoration at evening, to pour forth their thanksgivings to their Preserver, that amid such perils they had escaped unhurt ; ten were gone to their final account, and eight were groaning with the agony of mortal wounds.

22. The conjuncture did not admit of delay—while they yet paused, the bullet might be aimed at their own hearts—they could not wait longer to pay the last tribute of respect to their dead companions, lest they too should sleep in their last repose—they could not delay to sympathise with those whose life was fast ebbing out, for they might share their fate. Silently they retired, and abandoned both.

23. Some of the wounded gathered strength to crawl from the spot where they fell, to perish more miserably from putrefaction and starvation. A situation more miserable cannot be imagined. They had sustained the labours of the day without food, for their stores had been captured with their packs, at the place of their morning repast, and they endured the cold of night without a covering.

24. The moon shone forth brilliantly, and they lay, faint and expiring, suffering the gnawings of hunger, the tormentings of thirst, and the agonies of pain, abandoned by their friends, forsaken by the hope of escape, while the light disclosed the ghastly countenances and mangled forms of the slain, and the wind bore to their ears the shouts of the savages, fierce as the shrieks of fiends.

25. Heavily must that long, long night have passed, for those who waited till death, stealing slowly over their exhausted frames, should sooth their miseries ; and gloomily rose the dawn on the eyes, which were yet unglazed and undimmed by the thick film.

26. Incidents occurred during the conflict which marked the temper of the combatants. Such was the single combat of Paugus, the chieftain, with Chamberlain, a soldier, both men of undaunted courage of mind and gigantic proportions of body. Their guns had become too foul for further use, and both went down to the water's brink, to wash them, at the same moment.

27. Standing near each other they exchanged words of mutual defiance and loaded their pieces with correspond-

ing motions. It is said, as Paugus forced down the ball, he called out to his opponent, "me kill you quick." "May be not," was the laconic reply, and the gun of Chamberlain priming itself, gave him opportunity to falsify the prediction of the savage, whose ball passed over the white man with the erring aim of a dying foe.

28. It is also said, while Chamberlain was taking deadly aim, the Indian called, to acquaint him that he had omitted the motion, whose anticipation was so fatal to the chief; it might have been from a magnanimity, not very consistent with the character of the red hunters; or it might have been the exultation of expected conquest, when he supposed his enemy neglected that so necessary, at a moment when mistake or neglect could not be retrieved.

29. It is also said, that the same instrument that caused the death of the father, in the same hands, proved fatal to the sons, whose filial piety induced them to attempt the fulfilment of what they considered a duty, revenge. It must be confessed that these accounts are traditionary, and perhaps doubtful.

30. Lieutenant Robbins was so disabled as to be unable to accompany the unfortunate survivors. As they departed, he made one last request—not that the tidings of his fate should be told to those who loved him, and that they should know that he did his duty bravely—not the bequest of a helpless family to that country for which he sacrificed life—not that prayers might be offered up for the repose of the soul just on the verge of eternity!—

31. But this it was—that they should leave with him a loaded musket, that he might kill one more human being before he slept his last sleep—and the sullen report, which rung through the forest on the morrow, told to his retreating comrades that his horrible wish was probably gratified.

32. Such was the request of one whose sands were hastening away, who in a few short hours was to stand at the tribunal of the judgment seat, in those moments when the approach of the death angel should still the tumult of all earthly passion, and veil all unholy inclinations in the dread solemnity of life's final close.

33. Captain Lovell, mortally wounded by the shot of the single Indian, at the commencement of the battle, received another ball. He fell and expired with eight more of his company killed by the first discharge, and the command

devolved on Lieutenant Wyman, who sustained the conflict during the day, and survived the hardships of the march.

34. The preservation of a soldier named Kies, was little less than miraculous. Covered with wounds, exhausted with fatigue, and faint from the loss of blood, he rolled himself with difficulty into a birch canoe, providentially laying by the spot, not with the hope of escape, but that his remains might be preserved from horrible mutilation.

35. Unable to use the paddle, he lay almost insensible in the frail vessel, was drifted by the waves, and wafted by the winds towards the stoccade, and when returning strength revisited his frame, he arose and reached his home.

36. At the distance of some time, a party went out to the battle field. They found the bodies of twelve of their friends, and, after covering them with sand, carved their names on the bark of a tree, which has now decayed. Beneath a large mound were lain the slain Indians, and the huge form of the sachem Paugus.

37. Such are the particulars of a battle which was of incalculable advantage to the infant settlements. From that period the slumbers of the cradle were no more broken by the war-whoop, and the father, when he laid his head on the pillow, no longer feared that the shouts of murderous savages would rise around the cottage.

Note. Maine is situated between 43° and 48° north latitude; and is bounded east by the River St. Croix, which divides it from Nova-Scotia, west by New-Hampshire, and north by Canada. Saco, a large river of Maine, rises in the White Hills, in New-Hampshire, and discharges into Saco Bay. It is navigable for large vessels to the falls, six miles from the ocean.

WHALE FISHERIES.

1. WHALING vessels are of three classes;—two-boat, three-boat, and four-boat ships. The former carry three, the second four, and the latter five boats, one in each case being kept in reserve. As the second class is by far the most numerous, we will select that for our details.

2. The vessel is generally a ship of about three hundred tons. If intended for the coast of Brazil, she is provisioned for about fifteen months, and is manned with a crew of twenty-two men, including all her officers, viz. the captain, two mates, three boat-steerers, cook, steward, ship-keeper, and seamen.

3. Three sets of cranes are erected for her boats on each quarter, and the other on her larboard waists. The decks are less lumbered than those of an ordinary trading vessel; the boats are in constant readiness to be lowered into the sea, and room is found to build the "try works" and roll casks to and fro, for the purpose of cooorage and storage.

4. Two large iron pots, made to hold from 60 to 120 gallons each, are placed over brick arches, a short distance behind the windlass, and secured by wooden knees bolted through the deck and beams of the vessel. A wooden case is made around the whole, and a lid is placed over it, when not in use, like a hatch.

5. As this is to try out the oil from the blubber, every precaution is taken to prevent accidents from fire, the greatest calamity that can befall a vessel when at sea. Thus equipped, and provided with 'harpoons,' 'lines,' 'lances,' 'spades,' 'cutting gear,' &c. and with the hold filled with casks to contain her oil, the ship proceeds on the voyage.

6. The 'harpoon' is made of the best of iron, is about three feet in length, sharpened, and of the triangular form of a dart at one end, with a socket to contain a 'pole' at the other. The sharp end is sometimes barbed; the shank or stem of the weapon is small, and so pliable as to admit of being doubled and straightened without breaking.

7. A short rope is fastened to the shank of the harpoon, and 'stopped' to the pole when inserted, and its end spliced to the 'whale line.' The handle, or pole, is 6 or 8 feet in length, and is intended to assist the direction and momentum of the blow.—As soon as the harpoon is in the fish, his velocity bends the part of the weapon which is out of the wound close to his body, by which means there is less danger of its being shaken loose.

8. The use of the harpoon is to fasten the boat to the whale; although a powerful blow from it sometimes proves fatal. But usually the animal is to be killed with the 'lance.' This is a kind of sharp spear fastened to a long pole, and

is 'darted,' or held in the hand as occasion may require. With this the whaler pierces the vitals of his foe.

9. The 'spade' is a broad chisel, with a handle several feet long. The whale line is a small rope well made, and of 7 or 800 feet in length. Several are often spliced together when whaling in deep water.—When the whale rises to breathe, he forces a stream of water many feet into the air, and it is by this means he is generally discovered.

10. The cry in such cases is generally, 'a spout.' The different species of the whale 'spout' in different manners, so that the seaman knows immediately what kind of a whale he has met. The 'spermaceti' throws the water in a bushy form forward, and makes two spouts—the right whale, more arched, higher, and but one. All the different species of the whale are gregarious, and it is seldom one is taken without others being seen.

11. They rise every few minutes to breathe or spout, and it is at these moments that the experienced seaman places his boat in such a manner as will enable him to approach and fasten to his game by the means of the harpoon and line. There is no visible organ of hearing to the whale, and the sense itself is very dull.

12. By rowing up directly behind the animal, or in front, (as its eyes are so much on the side of the head that it cannot see forward,) the whaler, nine times in ten, in good weather, succeeds in striking the fish. The harpoon is commonly thrown, and when two are fastened to the line, in quick succession, at a distance of from ten to twenty feet; but sometimes the fearless fisherman pulls directly on the back of the whale, and the 'boat steerer' forces the weapon through the blubber before the boat touches him.

13. It is seldom the 'right whale' resists, or strikes with his tail at the blow of the harpoon. His common resource is flight. Fatigue and want of air soon compel him to rise again. So long as the motion of the whale is too rapid to be followed by the boat, or too perpendicular to be checked, the line is suffered to 'run out,' the constant motion renders it necessary often to throw water on the place of friction, to prevent fire; but the rate at which the whale runs seldom exceeds 8 or 9 miles an hour, and is commonly much less.

14. It often happens that the whole of the line is taken from the boat, and in such cases it is cut before the end appears, to prevent danger to the men; for the tub that

contains the line is in the stern of the boat. Harpoons with square and triangular pieces of plank fastened to them by short ropes, and which are called 'drags,' are frequently used in the capture of a powerful whale.

15. The whole line is often abandoned to the animal and, in the language of the seaman, he is left to 'fight line.' The object is to exhaust the fish with its own struggles. In most cases, the boats are enabled to approach and commence their attacks with the 'lance.' As soon as the whale is harpooned, the captain, or mate, as the case may be, 'changes ends' with the boat-steerer.

16. The latter assumes the duty his name would imply, by taking the 'steering oar,' and the officer, who 'heads the boat,' wields the lance. Of course, the difficulty in killing a whale is in proportion to the disposition and power of the animal—more frequently of the former than of the latter.

17. The capture seldom requires more than five or six hours, nor do a very large proportion of those that are struck escape; perhaps more are lost after they are killed, than get free after they are harpooned. It sometimes occurs, when the whale has ceased to 'go under,' and continues swimming at an easy rate on the surface, that the boat is hauled up in 'his wake,' just so near as to escape the sweeping or sculling motion of his tail, by which he forces his body through the water.

18. In this situation the 'spade' is used to sever the sinews, and if successfully, the animal is no longer dangerous; all the force of the whale being derived from this sculling motion of its horizontal tail. A few well directed blows from the lance soon destroy life. There is a vulgar notion among the seamen, that the whale, when dying in this way, spouts as much blood as the blubber will make oil.

19. This must be ideal, because the thickness of the blubber depends on the condition of the animal, whereas the quantity of blood is usually the same, or differing but little. It is a never failing sign of victory when the fish 'spouts blood.'

20. His dying struggles are often violent in the extreme, and the boats prudently keep aloof at such moments.—Instances have been known, when the whale was quiet, and thought to be dead, that a spasm or convulsion has proved fatal to its captors

Note. Brazil comprehends all the Portuguese settlements in America, extending from the equator to 35° south latitude. The gold and diamond mines of this country are very extensive, yielding annually nearly twenty million dollars.

SPEECH OF TECUMSEH TO THE OSAGES.

1. WHEN the Osages and distinguished strangers had assembled, Tecumseh arose, and after a pause of some minutes, in which he surveyed his audience in a very dignified, though respectfully complaisant and sympathising manner, he commenced as follows :

2. "*Brothers*—We all belong to one family ; we are all children of the Great Spirit ; we walk in the same path ; slake our thirst at the same spring ; and now, affairs of the greatest concern lead us to smoke the same pipe around the same council fire !

3. "*Brothers*—We are friends ; we must assist each other to bear our burdens. The blood of many of our fathers and brothers has run like water on the ground, to satisfy the avarice of the white men. We, ourselves, are threatened with a great evil ; nothing will pacify them but the destruction of all the red men.

4. "*Brothers*—When the white men first set foot on our grounds, they were hungry ; they had no place on which to spread their blankets, or kindle their fires. They were feeble ; they could do nothing for themselves. Our fathers commiserated their distress, and shared freely with them whatever the Great Spirit had given the red children. They gave them food when hungry, medicine when sick, spread skins for them to sleep on, and gave them grounds that they might hunt and raise corn.

5. "*Brothers*—The white people are like poisonous serpents ; when chilled, they are feeble and harmless ; but invigorate them with warmth, and they sting their benefactors to death. The white people came among us feeble ; and now we have made them strong, they wish to kill us, or drive us back, as they would wolves or panthers.

6. "*Brothers*—The white men are not friends to the Indians ; at first they only asked for land sufficient to build their

wigwams; now, nothing will satisfy them but the whole of our hunting grounds, from the rising to the setting sun.

7. "*Brothers*—The white men want more than our hunting grounds—they wish to kill our warriors; they would even kill our old men, women, and little ones.

8. "*Brothers*—Many winters ago, there was no land—the sun did not rise and set: all was darkness. The Great Spirit made all things. He gave the white people a home beyond the great waters.—He supplied these grounds with game, and gave them to his red children, and he gave them strength and courage to defend them.

9. "*Brothers*—My people wish for peace; the red men all wish for peace, but where the white people are, there is no rest for them, except it be on the bosom of our mother.

10. "*Brothers*—The white men despise and cheat the Indians: They abuse and insult them; they do not think the red men sufficiently good to live.—The red men have borne many and great injuries; they ought to suffer them no longer. They will not: they are determined on vengeance; they have taken up the tomahawk; they will make it fat with blood—they will drink the blood of the white people.

11. "*Brothers*—My people are brave and numerous, but the white people are too strong for them alone. I wish you to take up the tomahawk with them. If we all unite, we will cause the rivers to stain the great waters with their blood.

12. "*Brothers*—If you do not unite with us they will first destroy us, and then you will fall an easy prey to them. They have destroyed many nations of red men, because they were not united, because they were not friends to each other.

13. "*Brothers*—The white people send runners among us; they wish to make us enemies, that they may sweep over and desolate our hunting grounds, like devastating winds, or rushing waters.

14. "*Brothers*—Our Great Father, over the great water, is angry with the white people, our enemies. He will send his brave warriors against them; he will send us rifles, and whatever else we want—he is our friend, and we are his children.

15. "*Brothers*—Who are the white men, that we should fear them? They cannot run fast, and are good marks to

shoot at : they are only men ; our fathers have killed many of them : we are not squaws, and we will stain the earth red with their blood.

16. "*Brothers*—The Great Spirit is angry with our enemies—he speaks in thunder, and the earth swallows up villages and drinks up the Mississippi. The great waters will cover their low lands ; their corn cannot grow, and the Great Spirit will sweep those who escape to the hills, from the earth, with his terrible breath.

17. "*Brothers*—We must be united ; we must smoke the same pipe—we must fight each other's battles—and more than all—we must love the Great Spirit—he is for us—he will destroy our enemies, and make all his red children happy."

MOUNT LEBANON.

1. MOUNT Lebanon, or Libanus, celebrated in Scripture poetry, is a mountain of Syria, on the northern borders of Palestine. It extends nearly north and south, and on the east is a parallel chain, called Anti-Libanus or Anti-Lebanon ; Cælo-Syria being comprehended between them.

2. Mount Lebanon is composed of primitive limestone, which presents frequently the appearance of towers and castles. The greatest elevation is estimated at nine thousand five hundred and twenty feet. It is composed of four inclosures on ridges of mountains, which rise one upon the other.

3. The first is very fruitful in grain and fruits ; the second is barren, abounding in nothing but thorns, rocks, and flints ; the third, though higher, enjoys perpetual spring, the trees being always green, and the orchards filled with fruit.

4. It is, indeed, so agreeable and fertile, that some have called it a terrestrial paradise ; the fourth is so high as to be almost always covered with snow, and is uninhabitable by reason of its great cold. Lebanon is inhabited chiefly by the Maronites, Druses, and wild Arabs.

5. The convent occupied by the Maronite patriarch consists of various grottos, of which the church is the largest, and is cut out of the rock. Near Damascus there are im-

mense caverns, one of which is capable of containing four thousand men. — A few specimens yet remain of those magnificent cedars, for which Lebanon is so celebrated in the Scriptures.

Note. Syria is a province of Turkey in Asia, east of the Mediterranean. Its capital is Damascus. Palestine is a part of Turkey in Asia; it is called also Judea, Holy Land, and Canaan. It lies south of Mount Lebanon, west of Mount Hermon, and east of the Mediterranean. Its capital is Jerusalem.

INTEGRITY.

1. AMONG the prisoners taken at the battle of Hoosac by the Americans, was an inhabitant of Hancock, in the county of Berkshire, a plain farmer, named Richard Jackson. This man had conscientiously taken the side of the British in the revolutionary contest, and felt himself bound to seize the earliest opportunity of employing himself in the service of his sovereign.

2. Hearing that Colonel Baum was advancing with a body of troops towards Bennington, he rose early, saddled his horse, and rode to Hoosac, intending to attach himself to his corps. Here he was taken in such circumstances as proved his intention beyond every reasonable doubt. He was besides too honest to deny it.

3. Accordingly he was transmitted to Great Barrington, then the shire town of Berkshire, and placed in the hands of General Fellows, high sheriff of the county, who immediately confined him in the county jail. This building was at that time so infirm, that without a guard no prisoner could be kept in it who wished to make his escape.

4. To escape, however, was in no degree consonant with Richard's idea of right, and he thought no more seriously of making an attempt of this nature, than he would have done in his own house. After he had lain quietly in jail a few days, he told the sheriff that he was losing his time and earning nothing, and wished that he would permit him to go out and work in the day time, promising to return regularly at evening to his quarters in the prison.

5. The sheriff had become acquainted with his character, and readily acceded to his proposal. Accordingly Richard went out regularly during the remaining part of the autumn, and the following winter and spring, until the beginning of May, and every night returned at the proper time to the jail.

6. In this manner he performed a day's work every day, with scarcely any exception besides the Sabbath, through the whole period. In the month of May he was to be tried for high treason. The sheriff made preparations to conduct him to Springfield, where his trial was to be held.

7. But he told the sheriff that it was not worth his while to take this trouble, for he could just as well go alone, and it would save both the expense and the inconvenience of the sheriff's journey. The sheriff, after a little reflection, assented to his proposal, and Richard commenced his journey—the only one, it is believed, which was ever undertaken in the same manner for the same object.

8. In the woods of Tyringham he was overtaken by the Honourable T. Edwards, from whom I had this story. "Whither are you going?" said Mr. Edwards. "To Springfield, sir," answered Richard, "to be tried for my life." Accordingly he proceeded directly to Springfield, surrendered himself to the sheriff of Hampshire, was tried, found guilty, and condemned to die.

9. The council of Massachusetts was, at this time, the supreme executive of the state. Application was made to this board for pardon. The facts were stated, the evidence by which they were supported, and the sentence grounded on them. The question was then put by the president, "Shall a pardon be granted to Richard Jackson?"

10. The gentleman who first spoke observed, that the case was perfectly clear: the act alleged against Jackson was unquestionably high treason; and the proof was complete. If a pardon be granted in this case, he saw no reason why it should not be granted in every other. In the same manner answered those who followed him.

11. When it came to the turn of Mr. Edwards, he told this story, with those little circumstances of particularity, which, though they are easily lost from memory, and have escaped mine, give light and shade a living reality, and a

picturesque impressiveness to every tale which is fitted to enforce conviction, or to touch the heart.

12. At the same time he recited it without enhancement, without expatiating, without any attempt to be pathetic. As is always the case, this simplicity gave the narration its full force.—The council began to hesitate. One of the members at length observed, "Certainly such a man as this ought not to be sent to the gallows."

13. To this opinion the members unanimously assented. A pardon was immediately made out and transmitted to Springfield, and Richard returned to his family. Never was a stronger proof exhibited that honesty is wisdom.

MOUNT ARARAT.

1. ARARAT is a remarkable mountain of Armenia, on the borders of Persia. It is detached from other mountains in the neighbourhood, and stands in the middle of an extensive plain. It rises in the form of a sugar loaf, having two distinct summits, one of which is estimated at nine thousand five hundred feet in height, and is covered with perpetual snow.

2. The surface of the lower part is covered with loose sand, or large masses of free stone. Nothing is to be seen growing upon it but some juniper, goat's thorn, and mouse ear. There is on one side a large opening, or gulf, of immense depth, and of very frightful appearance.

3. The whole of the mountain, indeed, is described by travellers as having a very disagreeable aspect. After many fruitless attempts, it has been found impossible to ascend more than half way to the summit, on account of the great steepness of the mountain, and its being covered with ice.

4. Bruce saw this mountain from Derbend, a distance of two hundred and forty miles. Mount Ararat is supposed to be the place on which Noah's ark rested after the deluge, and on this account it is greatly venerated by the Armenians.

5. "The day was overspread with clouds," says Mr. Morier, "till near sunset, when it cleared away a little to the northward, and showed us the sublime and venerable

mountain of Ararat which presented a stupendous mass to our view.

6. "The Persians told me that it was eight hours' distant from us; and added many stories of its wonders:—such as, that no one who attempted to ascend it ever returned; and that of one hundred men who had been sent from Erzerum by the pacha, to effect the undertaking, all died. The Armenian priest assured me, with a very grave face, that the ark was still there."

Note. Persia is a large kingdom of Asia, bounded on the north by the Caspian Sea, and Georgia; west by Turkey, and Arabia; south by the gulfs of Persia, and Ormus, and sea of Arabia; east by Hindoostan; between 24° and 40° north latitude. The Persians are generally Mahometans.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SAMUEL ADAMS.

1. SAMUEL ADAMS, governor of Massachusetts, and a most distinguished patriot in the American revolution, was born in Boston, of a reputable family, Sept. 27, 1722. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1740. When he commenced master of arts, in 1743, he proposed the following question for discussion:

2. Whether it be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate, if the commonwealth cannot otherwise be preserved? He maintained the affirmative, and thus early shewed his attachment to the liberties of the people. Early distinguished by talents as a writer, his first attempts were proofs of filial piety. By his efforts he preserved the estate of his father, which had been attached on account of an engagement in the land bank.

3. He became a political writer during the administration of Shirley, to which he was opposed, as he thought the union of so much civil and military power in one man was dangerous. His ingenuity, wit, and profound argument are spoken of with the highest respect by those who were contemporary with him. At this early period he laid the foundation of public confidence and esteem.

4. In 1765, he was elected a member of the general

assembly of Massachusetts, in the place of Oxenbridge Thacher, Esq. deceased. He was soon chosen clerk, and he gradually acquired influence in the legislature. This was an eventful time. But Mr. Adams possessed a courage which no dangers could shake. He was undismayed by the prospect which struck terror into the hearts of many.

5. He was a member of the legislature near ten years, and he was the soul that animated it to the most important resolutions. No man did more. He pressed his measures with ardour; yet he was prudent; he knew how to bend the passions of others to his purpose.

6. When the charter was dissolved, he was chosen a member of the provincial convention. In 1774, he was elected a member of the general Congress. In this situation, in which he remained a number of years, he rendered the most important services to his country. His eloquence was adapted to the times in which he lived.

7. The energy of his language corresponded with the firmness and vigour of his mind. His heart glowed with the feelings of a patriot, and his eloquence was simple, majestic, and persuasive. He was one of the most efficient members of Congress. He possessed keen penetration, unshaken fortitude, and permanent decision.

8. Gordon speaks of him in 1774, as having for a long time whispered to his confidential friends, that this country must be independent. In the last act of state of the British government in Massachusetts, he was proscribed with John Hancock, when a general pardon was offered to all who had rebelled. This act was dated June 12, 1775, and it teaches Americans what they owe to the denounced patriot.

9. In 1776, he united with Franklin, John Adams, Hancock, Jefferson, and a host of worthies, in declaring the United States no longer an appendage to a monarchy, but free and independent. When the constitution of Massachusetts was adopted, he was chosen a member of the senate, of which body he was elected president.

10. He was soon sent to the western counties to quiet a disturbance which was rising, and he was successful in his mission. He was a member of the convention of the United States. He made objections to several of its provisions, but his principal objection was to that article, which ren-

dered the several states amenable to the courts of the nation.

11. He thought this reduced them to mere corporations; that the sovereignty of each would be dissolved; and that a consolidated government, supported by an army, would be the consequence. The constitution was afterwards altered in this point, and in most other respects, according to his wishes.

12. In 1789, he was chosen lieutenant governor, and was continued in this office till 1794, when he was elected governor, as successor to Mr. Hancock. He was annually replaced in the chair of the first magistrate of Massachusetts till 1797, when his age and infirmities induced him to retire from public life. He died Oct. 2, 1803, in the 82d year of his age.

13. The leading traits in the character of Mr. Adams were an unconquerable love of liberty, integrity, firmness, and decision. Some acts of his administration, as chief magistrate, were censured, though all allowed his motives were pure. A division in political sentiments at that time existed, and it has since increased.

14. When he differed from the majority he acted with great independence. At the close of the war he opposed peace with Great Britain, unless the northern states retained their full privileges in the fisheries. In 1787, he advised the execution of the condign punishment, to which the leaders of the rebellion, in 1786, had been sentenced.

15. He was opposed to the treaty with Great Britain, made by Mr. Jay in 1794, and he put his election at hazard by avowing his dislike of it. He was censured for his conduct; but he undoubtedly had a right to express his opinion, and his situation made it his duty to point out to the people what he conceived to be the causes of danger.

16. Mr. Adams was a man of incorruptible integrity. Attempts were probably made by the British to bribe him. Governor Hutchinson, in answer to the inquiry why Mr. Adams was not taken off from his opposition by an office, writes to a friend in England, "Such is the obstinacy and inflexible disposition of the man, that he never can be conciliated by any office or gift whatever."

17. He was poor. While occupied abroad in the most important and responsible public duties, the partner of his cares supported the family at home by her industry. Though

his resources were very small, yet such was the economy and dignity of his house, that those, who visited him, found nothing mean, or unbecoming his station. His country, to whose interests he had devoted his life, permitted him to remain poor, but there were not wanting those who showed him their regard.

18. In this honourable poverty he continued to a very late period of life ; and had not a decent competency fallen into his hands by the very afflicting event of the death of an only son, he must have depended for subsistence upon the kindness of his friends or the charity of the public. To a majestic countenance and dignified manners there was added a suavity of temper, which conciliated the affection of his acquaintance.

19. Some, who disapproved of his political conduct, loved and revered him as a neighbour and friend. He could readily relax from severer cares and studies to enjoy the pleasures of private conversation. Though somewhat reserved among strangers, yet with his friends he was cheerful and companionable ; a lover of chaste wit, and remarkably fond of anecdote.

20. His house was the seat of domestic peace, regularity, and method. Mr. Adams was a Christian. His mind was early imbued with piety, as well as cultivated by science. He early approached the table of the Lord, and the purity of his life witnessed the sincerity of his profession.

21. On the sabbath he constantly went to the temple, and the morning and evening devotions in his family, proved that his religion attended him in his seasons of retirement from the world. The last production of his pen was in favour of Christian truth. He died in the faith of the Gospel. He was a sage and a patriot.

22. The independence of the United States of America is, perhaps, to be attributed as much to his exertions, as to the exertions of any one man. Though he was called to struggle with adversity, he was never discouraged. He was consistent and firm under the cruel neglect of a friend, and the malignant rancour of an enemy ; comforting himself in the darkest seasons with reflections upon the wisdom and goodness of God.

ADDRESS TO PHILOSOPHY.

WITH thee, serene philosophy ! with thee,
And thy bright garland, let me crown my song !
Effusive source of evidence and truth !
A lustre shedding o'er the ennobled mind,
Stronger than summer noon, and pure as that,
Whose mild vibrations soothe the parting soul,
New to the dawning of celestial day.
Hence through her nourish'd powers, enlarg'd by thee,
She springs aloft with elevated pride,
Above the tangling mass of low desires,
That bind the fluttering crowd ; and, angel wing'd,
The heights of science and of virtue gains,
Where all is calm and clear ; with nature round,
Or in the starry regions, or th' abyss,
To Reason's and to Fancy's eye display'd :
The first up-tracing, from the dreary void,
The chain of causes and effects to him,
The world-producing Essence, who alone
Possesses being ; while the last receives
The whole magnificence of heaven and earth,
And every beauty, delicate or bold,
Obvious or more remote, with livelier sense,
Diffusive painted on the rapid mind.
Tutor'd by thee, hence Poetry exalts
Her voice to ages, and informs the page
With music, image, sentiment, and thought,
Never to die, the treasure of mankind !
Their highest honour, and their truest joy !
Without thee what were unenlighten'd man ?
A savage, roaming through the woods and wilds
In quest of prey, and with th' unfashioned fur
Rough clad ; devoid of every finer art
And elegance of life. Nor happiness
Domestic, mix'd of tenderness and care,
Nor moral excellence, nor social bliss,
Nor guardian law were his ; nor various skill
To turn the furrow, or to guide the tool
Mechanic ; nor the heaven-conducted prow
Of navigation bold, that fearless braves
The burning line, or dares the wintry pole !

Mother severe of infinite delights !
Nothing save rapine, indolence, and guile,
And woes on woes, a still revolving train,
Whose horrid circle had made human life
Than non-existence worse ; but taught by thee,
Ours are the plans of policy and peace :
To live like brothers, and conjunctive all,
Embellish life. While thus laborious crowds
Ply the tough oar, Philosophy directs
The ruling helm ; or, like the liberal breath
Of potent heaven, invisible, the sail
Swells out, and bears the inferior world along.
Nor to this evanescent speck of earth
Poorly confin'd the radiant tracks on high
Are her exalted range, intent to gaze
Creation through, and, from that full complex
Of never-ending wonders, to conceive
Of the sole Being right, who spoke the word,
And nature mov'd complete. With inward view,
Thence on the ideal kingdom swift she turns
Her eye, and instant, at her powerful glance,
Th' obedient phantoms vanish or appear ;
Compound, divide, and into order shift,
Each to his rank, from plain perception up
To the fair forms of fancy's fleeting train :
To reason then deducing truth from truth,
And notion quite abstract, where first begins
The world of spirits, action all, and life
Unfetter'd and unmixed. But here the cloud,
So wills eternal Providence, sits deep ;
Enough for us to know that this dark state,
In wayward passions lost and vain pursuits,
This infancy of being, cannot prove
The final issue of the works of God,
By boundless love and perfect wisdom form'd
And ever rising with the rising mind.

PEAK OF TENERIFFE.

1. THE island of Teneriffe has received its present name from the inhabitants of the adjacent island Palma,

in whose language *tener* signifies snow, and *iffe*, a hill. In extent, wealth, and fertility, it exceeds all the other Canary islands. It continues to rise on all sides from the sea, until it terminates in the celebrated Peak, which is, however, situated rather in the southern part in the centre of the island.

2. The ascent on the north side is more gradual than at the other parts, there being a space along the shore about three leagues in breadth, bounded on the sides by high mountains, or rather cliffs; but more inland, it rises like a hanging garden all the way, without any considerable interruption of hills or valleys. The form of this island is triangular, extending itself into three capes, the nearest of which is about eighty leagues from the coast of Africa.

3. In the middle, it is divided by a ridge of mountains, which have been compared to the roof of a church, the Peak forming the spire or steeple in the centre. The elevation of the Peak of Teneriffe, according to the most accurate measurement, made by Cordier, is twelve thousand one hundred and sixty-six feet, nearly two miles and one third above the level of the sea.

4. In the ascent the first eminence is called Monte Verde, or the Green Mountain, from the high fern with which it is covered, and presents a level plain of considerable extent. Beyond this are the Mountains of Pines, which are said to have formerly grown there in great abundance: but its steep sides are now become craggy and barren, and its whole appearance very different from that of the eminence described above.

5. After passing this summit, the traveller reaches the plain upon which the Peak in reality stands. It is a mountainous platform, rising more than seven thousand feet, nearly a mile and a half, above the level of the sea; and here the currents of lava, hitherto concealed by the vegetation, begin to appear in all their aridity and confusion, a few lowly shrubs and creeping plants alone diversifying the surface of a desert, the most dry and rugged that can be imagined.

6. The following extract is from an account published in the first volume of the Transactions of the Geological Society, by the Hon. Mr. Bennet. At the distance of thirty-four leagues from the island, Mr Bennet had a very dis-

tinct view of the Peak, rising like a cone from the bed of the ocean.

7. "The rocks and strata of Teneriffe," he observes, "are wholly volcanic; the long chain of mountains, which may be termed the central chain, traversing the island from the foot to the second region of the Peak, and sloping down on the eastern, western, and northern sides, to the sea.

8. "Towards the south, or more properly the south-west, the mountains are nearly perpendicular, and though broken into ridges, and occasionally separated by deep ravines, that are cut transversely, as well as longitudinally, there are none of those plains, nor that gradual declination of strata, which the south-eastern and north-western sides of the island exhibit."

9. Mr. Bennet ascended the Peak in the month of September, 1810. We give the abridged details of this expedition in his own words. "The road to the city Orotava, is a gradual and easy slope for three or four miles, through a highly cultivated country. Leaving the town, after a steep ascent of about an hour, through a deep ravine, we quitted the cultivated part, and entered into forests of chesnuts, the trees of which are of a large size.

10. "The form of this forest is oblong; the soil is deep, and formed of decomposed lava, small ash and pumice. I examined several channels in the strata, or ravines worn by the rains, and there was no appearance of any other rock. Leaving this forest, the tract passes over a series of green hills, which we traversed in about two hours, and at last halted to water our mules at a spot where there is a small spring of bad and brackish water issuing from a lava rock.

11. "The ravine is of considerable depth. The range of green hills extending a mile or two further, the soil shallowing by degrees, until at length, the trees and shrubs, gradually dwindling in size, the Spanish broom alone covers the ground. Leaving behind us this range of green hills, the track, still ascending, leads for several hours across a steep and difficult mass of lava rock, broken here and there into strange fantastic forms, worn into deep ravines, and scantily covered in places by a thin layer of yellow pumice.

12. "As we proceeded on our road, the hills on our left gradually rose in height, till the summits were lost in those of the central chain; while, on our right, we were rapidly gaining an elevation above the lower range of the Peak.

We met with several small conical hills, or mouths of extinct volcanoes, the decomposed lava on the edges of the craters having a strong red ochreous tint.

13. "At length, an immense undulated plain spreads itself like a fan, on all sides, nearly as far as the eye can reach. This plain is bounded on the west-south-west, and on the south-south-west, by the regions of the Peak; and on the east and north-east, by a range of steep perpendicular precipices and mountains, many leagues in circumference.

14. "On this plain, or desert, a sensible change was felt in the atmosphere: the wind was keen and sharp, and the climate like that of England in the months of Autumn. All here was sad, silent, and solitary. We saw at a distance the fertile plains on the coast, lying as it were under our feet, and affording a cheerful contrast to the scenes of desolation with which we were surrounded; we were already seven or eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, and had reached the bottom of the second region of the Peak.

15. "Having reached the end of the plain, we found ourselves at the bottom of a steep hill, at the foot of which is a mass or current of lava. After a laborious ascent of about an hour, the pumice and ash gave way, and the mules sinking knee deep at every step, we arrived, at about five in the afternoon, at the other extremity of the stream of lava, which, descending from the summit of the second region of the Peak, divides at the foot of the cone into two branches, the one running to the north-east, and the other to the north-west.

16. "It was here we were to pass the night; so lighting a fire made of dry branches of the Spanish broom, and stretching a part of a sail over a portion of the rock, we ate our dinner and laid ourselves down to sleep. I however passed the best part of the night by the fire, the weather being piercingly cold. As I stood by the fire, the view all around me was wild and terrific, the moon rose about ten at night, and, though in her third quarter, gave sufficient light to show the waste and wilderness by which we were surrounded.

17. "The Peak and the upper regions which we had yet to ascend, towered awfully above our heads, while, below, the mountains, that had appeared of such a height in the

morning, and had cost us a day's labour to climb, lay stretched as plains at our feet; from the uncommon rarity of the atmosphere, the whole vault of heaven appeared studded with innumerable stars, while the valleys of Orontava were hidden from our view by a thin veil of fleecy clouds that floated far beneath the elevated spot we had chosen for our resting place.

18. "The solemn stillness of the night was only interrupted by the crackling of the fire round which we stood, and by the whistling of the wind, which, coming in hollow gusts from the mountain, resembled the roar of distant cannon. Between two and three in the morning, we resumed, on foot, our ascent of the mountain, the lower part of which we had climbed on horseback the preceding evening; the ascent, however, became more rapid and difficult, our feet sinking deep in the ashes at every step.

19. "From the uncommon sharpness of the acclivity, we were obliged to stop often to take breath; after several halts, we at last reached the head of the pumice hill. After resting for some time here, we began to climb the stream of lava, stepping from mass to mass. The ascent is steep, painful, and hazardous; in some places, the stream of lava is heaped up in dykes or embankments; and we were obliged to clamber over them as one ascends a steep wall.

20. "We halted several times during the ascent, and at last reached a spot called La Cueva, one of the numerous caves that are found on the sides of the mountain; this is the largest of them, and is filled with snow and the most delicious water, which was just at the point of congelation. The descent into it is difficult, it being thirty or forty feet deep.

21. "One of our party let himself down by a rope: he could not see the extent of the cave, but the guides declared it to be three hundred feet in length, and to contain thirty or forty feet of water in depth. The roof and sides are composed of a fine stalactical lava, similar to that found on Vesuvius, and it is of the same nature as that which flowed on the surface.

22. "We rested here about half an hour, during which we had an opportunity of observing the rising of the sun, and that singular and rapid change of night into day, the consequence of an almost entire absence of twilight. As we as-

cended the north-east side of the mountain, this view was strikingly beautiful.

23. "At first, there appeared a bright streak of red on the horizon, which gradually spread itself, lighting up the heavens by degrees, and growing brighter and brighter, till at last the sun burst forth from the bed of the ocean, gilding, as it rose, the mountains of Teneriffe, and those of the great Canary; in a short time the whole country to the eastward lay spread out as a map.

24. "The great Canary was easily distinguished; and its rugged and mountainous character, similar to that of the other islands, became visible to the naked eye. The cold at this time was intense, the wind keen and strong, and the thermometer sunk to thirty-two degrees.

25. "After a short, though rapid ascent, we reached the summit of the second stage of the mountain, passing over a small plain of white pumice, on which were spread masses of lava, and at length arrived at the foot of the cone. This division of the mountain forms what is generally termed the *Peak of Teneriffe*.

26. "It represents the present crater of Vesuvius, with this difference, however, that while the surface of that mountain is composed of a black cinder, or ash, the superficies of this appears to be a deposit of pumice, of a white colour, and lava, with here and there considerable masses that were probably thrown out when the volcano was in action.

27. "Numerous small cavities on the side of the mountain emitted vapour, with considerable heat. Here begins the only fatiguing part of the ascent; the steepness of the cone is excessive; at each step our feet sunk into the ash, and large masses of pumice and lava rolled down from above; we were all bruised, and our feet and legs were cut, but not materially hurt; at last we surmounted all difficulties, and seated ourselves on the highest ridge of the mountain.

28. "This uppermost region does not appear to contain more than an acre and a half, and is itself a small crater, the walls of which are the different points on which we sat, and are plainly visible from below. Within, the lava is in a state of the most rapid decomposition.

29. "The surface is hot to the feet, and the guides said it was dangerous to remain long in one spot; as it was, some of us sunk to our knees in the hot deposit of sulphur; upon striking the ground with our feet, the sound is hollow, simi-

lar to what is produced by the same impulsion on the crater of Vesuvius. I estimate the depth of the crater to be, from the highest ridge to the bottom, about two hundred feet, forming an easy and gradual descent.

30. "The view from the summit is stupendous : we could plainly discover the whole form of the island, and we made distinctly three or four of the Canary islands. The sensation of extreme height was in fact one of the most extraordinary I ever felt ; and though I did not find the pain in my chest, arising from the rarity of the atmosphere, near so acute as on the mountains of Switzerland ; yet there was a keenness in the air, independent of the cold, that created no small uneasiness in the lungs.

31. "The respiration became short and quick, and repeated halts were found necessary. The idea also of extreme height was to me more determinate and precise than on the mountains of Switzerland ; and though the immediate objects of vision were not so numerous, yet as the ascent is more rapid, the declivity sharper, and there is here no mountain like Mont Blanc towering above you, the twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea appeared considerably more than a similar elevation above the lake of Geneva.

32. "We remained at the summit about three quarters of an hour, our ascent having cost us the labour of four hours, as we left the Estancia at ten minutes before three, and reached the top of the Peak before seven. The descent down the cone is difficult from its extreme rapidity, and from the fall of large stones, which loosen themselves from the beds of pumice.

33. "Having at last scrambled to the bottom, we pursued our march down the other course of the lava, that is to say, down its westerly side, having ascended its eastern. The ravines and rents in this stream of lava are deep and formidable ; the descent into them is always painful and troublesome, often dangerous ; in some places, we let ourselves down from rock to rock.

34. "I can form no opinion why there should be these strange irregularities in the surface of this lava ; in places, it resembles what sailors term the trough of the sea, and I can compare it to nothing but as if the sea in a storm had by some force become on a sudden stationary, the waves retaining their swell.

35. "As we again approached *La Cueva*, we came to

a singular steep valley, the depth of which, from its two sides, cannot be less than from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet, the lava lying in broken ridges one upon the other, similar to the masses of granite rock that time and decay have tumbled down from the top of the Alps; and, except from the scorix, or what Milton calls "the Fiery Surge," they in no degree bear the marks of having rolled as a stream of liquid matter.

36. "We descended the pumice hill with great rapidity, almost at a run, and arrived at La Estancia in little more than two hours. We then mounted our mules, and, following the track by which we had ascended the preceding day, we reached, about four o'clock, the country house of our hospitable friend, Mr. Barry."

Note. The Canary islands, anciently called the Fortunate islands, are seven in number. They are situated in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coast of Africa, in 28° north latitude. Vesuvius is a celebrated volcano of Italy, six miles east of Naples, in 41° north latitude.

ARABS OF THE DESERT.

1. THE Arabs who inhabit the great western desert, are in their persons about five feet, seven or eight inches in height, and tolerably well set in their frames, though lean: their complexion is of a dark olive: they have high cheek bones, and aquiline noses, rather prominent; lank cheeks, thin lips, and rounded chins:

2. Their eyes are black, sparkling, and intelligent: they have long black hair, coarse, and very thick; and the men cut off theirs with their knives, to the length of six or eight inches, and leave it sticking out in every direction from their heads.—They all were long-beards.

3. Their limbs are straight, and they can endure hunger, thirst, hardships, and fatigues, probably better than any other people under heaven: their clothing is nothing more than a piece of coarse cloth made of camels' hair, tied round their waists, hanging nearly down to their knees; or a goat skin fastened on, so as to cover their nakedness:

4. Some of the rich ones wear a covering of linen or

cotton cloth over their shoulders, to their knees, and some have, besides, a woollen blanket, about four feet wide and four yards long, which they wrap about them; but this is the case only with the rich, and their number is very small. These blankets, and blue shirts, they get from the empire of Morocco, in exchange for camels' hair and ostrich feathers, the only articles in which they can trade.

5. The Arab women are short and meagre, and their features much harder than those of the men; but they have long black hair, which they braid and turn up in a bunch on their heads, and fasten it there by means of thorns. They generally wear strings of black beads round their necks, and a white circular bone, of three inches in diameter, in their hair, with bands of beads, or other ornaments, around their wrists and ancles.

6. Their cheek bones are high and prominent; their visages and lips are thin, and the upper lip is kept up by means of the two eye-teeth. They take great pains to make these teeth project forward, and turn up quite in front of the line of the other fore teeth, which are as white and sound as ivory.

7. Their eyes are round, black, very expressive, and extremely beautiful, particularly in the young women. The females wear a dress of coarse camels' hair cloth, which they manufacture in the same way they make their tent cloth. All the Arabs go barefoot; their children, both male and female, run about nearly naked, and this exposure to the sun is one great cause of their black colour.

8. The men are very quick, active, and intelligent—more so, taken collectively, than any other people I had ever come across in the different parts of the world I had before visited. They are the lords and masters in their families, and are very severe and cruel to their wives, whom they treat as mere necessary slaves, and they do not allow them even as much liberty as they grant to their negroes, either in speech or action; they are considered by the men as beings without souls, and consequently they are not permitted to join in their devotions, but are kept constantly drudging at something or other, and are seldom allowed to speak when men are conversing together.

9. They are very filthy in their persons, not even cleansing themselves with sand, and are covered with vermin. The continual harsh treatment, and hard drudgery, to which

they are subject, have worn off that fine edge of delicacy, sensibility, and compassion, so natural to their sex, and transformed them into unfeeling and unpitiful beings ; so much so, that their conduct towards me and my companions in distress, was brutal in the extreme, and betrayed the extinction of every humane and generous feeling.

10. The Arab is high spirited, brave, avaricious, rapacious, revengeful ; and, strange as it may appear, at the same time hospitable and compassionate ; he is proud of being able to maintain his independence, though on a dreary desert, and despises those who are so mean and degraded as to submit to any government but that of the Most High.

11. He struts about sole master of what he possesses, always ready to defend it, and believes himself the happiest of men, and the most learned also ; handing down the tradition of his ancestors, as he is persuaded, for thousands of years. He looks upon all other men to be vile and beneath his notice except as merchandise. He is content to live on the milk of his camels, which he takes great care to rear, and thanks his God daily for his continual mercies.

12. They considered themselves as much above me and my companions, both as to intellect and acquired knowledge, as the proud and pampered West-India planter fancies himself above the meanest new negro, just brought in chains from the coast of Africa. They never correct their male children, but the females are beat without mercy.

13. The men were not cruel to us farther than they thought we were obstinate, and always gave us a small share of what they had to subsist on. I never witnessed a marriage among them, but was told that when a young man sees a girl that pleases him, he asks her of her father, and she becomes his wife without ceremony.

14. Polygamy is allowed, but the Arabs of the desert have but seldom more than one wife, unless some among the rich ones, who have need of servants, when they take another wife, and sometimes a third. They all learn to read and write ; in every family or division of a tribe, they have one man who acts as teacher to the children ;—

15. They have boards of from one foot square, to two feet long, and about an inch thick, by eighteen inches wide ; on those boards the children learn to write with a piece of pointed reed ; they have the secret of making ink,

and that of a very black dye: when a family of wandering Arabs pitch their tents, they set apart a place for a school; this they surround with broken shrubs in the desert to keep off the wind.

16. Here all the boys from eight to eighteen or twenty years old attend, and are taught to read and to write verses from the Koran, which is kept in manuscript by every family, on skins; they write their characters from right to left—are very particular in the formation of them, and make their lines very straight; all the children attend from choice or for amusement.

17. The teacher, I was told, never punishes a child, but explains the meaning of things, and amuses him by telling tales that are both instructive and entertaining; he reads and rehearses from the Koran, or some other book, for they have a great many poems, &c. written on skins;—when the board is full of writing, they rub it off with sand, and begin anew.

18. They enumerate with the nine figures now in use among all European nations, and in America, and were extremely astonished to find that I could make them, and understand their meaning, saying one to another, “this man must have been a slave before to some Arabian merchant, who has taught him the use of the Arabic figures, and contrary to his law, unless he is a good man and a believer.”

19. The boards, on which they wrote, seemed to have lasted for ages;—they had been split in many places, and were kept together by small iron plates on each side, fixed by iron rivets; these plates, as well as their rude axes, of which each family has one, are made of tempered iron, by the smith which belongs to, and journeys with, the tribe. I saw several of them at work.

20. They burn small wood into charcoal, and carry it with them on camels; their anvil is made of a piece of iron a foot long, and pointed at the end—this they drive into the ground to work on; they make their fire in a small hole, dug in the ground for that purpose, and blow it up by means of two skins curiously fixed, so that while one is filling with air, they blow with the other, standing between them—with a hand placed on each, they raise and depress them at pleasure.

21. By means of a clumsy hammer, an anvil, and hot irons to bore with, they manage to fix the saddles for them-

selves to ride on, and to make knives and a kind of needles, and small rough bladed axes. This forge is carried about without the smallest inconvenience, so that the Arabs even of this desert are better provided in this respect than the Israelites were in the days of Saul—

22. "Now there was no smith found throughout all the land of Israel; for the Philistines said, lest the Hebrews make them swords or spears."—There appeared to be no kind of sickness or disease among the Arabs of the desert during the time I was with them; I did not hear of, nor see the smallest symptom of complaint, and they appeared to live to a vast age;

23. There were three people I saw belonging to the tribe in which I was a slave, namely, two old men and one woman, who, from appearance, were much older than any others I have seen; these men and the woman had lost all the hair from their heads, and every part of their bodies: the flesh on them had entirely wasted away, and their skins appeared to be dried and drawn tight over their fingers and bones like Egyptian mummies;

24. Their eyes were extinct, having totally wasted away in their sockets, the bones of which were only covered by their eyelids; they had lost the use of all their limbs, and appeared to be deprived of every sense, so that when their breath shall be spent, and their entrails extracted, they would, in my opinion, be perfect mummies without further preparation.

25. From their appearance, there was not sufficient moisture in their frames to promote corruption, and I felt convinced that the sight of such beings, (probably on the deserts of Arabia,) might have given the Egyptians their idea of drying and preserving the dead bodies of their relations and friends.

26. An undutiful child of civilized parents might here learn a lesson of filial piety and benevolence from these barbarians; the old people always receive the first drink of milk, and a larger share than even the acting head of the family, when they were scanty in quantity; whenever the family moved forward, a camel was first prepared for the old man, by fixing a kind of basket on the animal's back, they then put skins or other soft things into it to make it easy.

27. They then lifted up the old man and placed him care-

fully in the basket, with a child or two on each side, to take care of and steady him during the march, while he seemed to sit and hold on, more from long habit than from choice. As soon as they stopped to pitch the tents, the old man was taken from his camel, and a drink of water or milk given him, for they took care to save some for that purpose.

28. When the tent was pitched he was carefully taken up and placed under it on their mat where he could go to sleep. This man's voice was very feeble, squeaking, and hollow. The remarkable old man I am speaking of belonged to a family that always pitched their tent near ours, so that I had an opportunity of witnessing the manner of his treatment for several days together, which was uniformly the same.

29. After I was redeemed in Mogadore, I asked my master of what age he supposed him to have been, and he said eight Arabic centuries. An Arabic century is forty lunar years of twelve months in each year; so that by this computation he must have been nearly three hundred years old;

30. He also told me it was very common to find Arabs on different parts of the Great Desert, five centuries old, retaining all their faculties, and that he had seen a great many of the ages of from seven to eight centuries. He further said, that my old master from whom he bought me had lived nearly five centuries, though he was very strong and active; and from the appearance of a great many others in the same tribe, I could have no doubt but they were much older.

31. I then asked him how they kept their own ages, and he answered—"every family keeps a record of the ages and names of its children, which they always preserve and pack up in the same bag in which they carry the Koran."—I told him that few people in other parts of the world lived to the age of two centuries and a half, and the people of those countries would not believe such a story.

Note. Morocco is an empire of Africa, between 28° and 36° north latitude; lying east of the Atlantic and south of the Mediterranean. America, the fourth grand division of the world, lies between 80° north and 56° south latitude. It is bounded north by the Frozen Ocean, east by the Atlantic, west by the South Sea, and south by the South Atlantic and South Pacific Oceans. The north and south divisions of America are connected by the isthmus of Da-

rien. Panama, in 9° north latitude, forms the geographical separation between North and South America.

SIBERIA.

1. SIBERIA comprises all the north of Asia, and is one of the most forlorn and desolate regions on the globe. A great portion of it is included within the limits of the Frozen zone; and even the southern parts, from their physical structure and great elevation, are exposed to a great degree of cold.

2. Its situation also nearly excludes it from communication with the civilized and improved parts of the world. The rivers, of which the Oby, Enesei, and Lena, are among the largest in Asia, have generally a northern direction, flowing into the Frozen Ocean, the shores of which are barred by almost perpetual ice; and they, therefore, serve but little purposes of commerce.

3. Another characteristic feature consists in the immense elevated plains, which cover a great portion of its surface. These are of a dull uniformity of aspect, marshy, covered with long rank grass, and aquatic shrubs, and filled with almost numberless saline lakes.

4. The most important natural productions consist in its mines; the next in importance are its animals, some of which are valuable for fur, as the sable, black fox, ermine, and marten. In the northern parts the chief animal is the rein-deer.

5. It is a remarkable phenomenon, that about the Frozen Ocean, and in various parts of Siberia, there are found prodigious remains of animals, which do not now exist in any part of that region, and many of them not in any part of the world.

6. The most interesting of these relics are the remains of the Siberian mammoth, which was an animal of different species from the American mammoth. The skeletons are seldom found complete.

BETHLEHEM.

1. **BETHLEHEM**, six miles south of Jerusalem, contains only two or three thousand inhabitants. It is finely situated on a considerable eminence, in a fertile and a pleasant country, abounding in hills and valleys, covered with vines and olives.

2. Though never distinguished for great wealth or population, it became memorable for the birth of David, the royal Psalmist, and still more so for that of our Saviour; for which reason it has ever been regarded as a place of high renown, and as such is often visited by travellers and pilgrims.

3. The conspicuous and interesting edifices are a great convent and large church, connected with each other, enclosed with lofty walls, with battlements, resembling those of a vast fortress. They are situated on the outside of the town, and are erected over the cave of the nativity.

4. In this grotto is shown a small marble basin, which is affirmed to be the manger in which our Saviour was laid; and the cave is enriched with numerous gold and silver lamps, and adorned with pictures relating to the nativity and history of our Redeemer.

STROMBOLI.

1. **THIS** is the principal of the cluster of small islands, lying to the north of Sicily, named the Lipari Isles, the whole of which contain volcanoes. At a distance, its form appears to be that of an exact cone, but on a closer examination it is found to be a mountain, having two summits of different heights, the sides of which have been torn and shattered by craters.

2. The most elevated summit, inclining to the south-west, is about a mile in height. In this volcanic mountain, the effects of a constantly active fire are every where visible, heaping up, destroying, changing, and overturning, every instant, what itself has produced, and incessantly varying in its operations.

3. At the distance of one hundred miles, the flames it

emits are visible, whence it has aptly been denominated the light-house of that part of the Mediterranean Sea. From the more elevated summit, all the inner part of the burning crater, and the mode of its eruption, may be seen. It is placed about half way up, on the north-west side of the mountain, and has a diameter not exceeding two hundred and fifty feet.

4. Burning stones are thrown up at intervals of seven or eight minutes, ascending in somewhat diverging rays. While a portion of them roll down towards the sea, the greater part fall back into the crater; and these being cast out by a subsequent eruption, are thus tossed about until they are broken and reduced to ashes.

5. The volcano, however, constantly supplies others, and seems inexhaustible in this species of productions. Spallanzani affirms, that, in the more violent eruptions, the ejected matter rises to the height of half a mile, or even higher, many of the ignited stones being thrown above the highest summit of the mountain.

6. The erupted stones, which appear black in the day time, have at night a deep red colour, and sparkle like fire works. Each explosion is accompanied by flames or smoke, the latter resembling clouds, in the lower part black, in the upper white and shining, and separating into globular and irregular forms. In very high winds from the south or south-east, the smoke spreads over every part of the island.

7. Spallanzani observed this volcano on a particular night, when the latter of these winds blew with great violence. The clear sky exhibited the appearance of a beautiful aurora borealis over that part of the mountain on which the volcano is situated, and which from time to time became more red and brilliant, in proportion as the ignited stones were thrown to a greater height. The violence of the convulsions depends on that of the wind.

8. The present crater has burned for more than a century, without any apparent change having taken place in its situation. The side from which the ignited matter falls into the sea, is almost perpendicular, about half a mile broad at the bottom, and a mile in length, terminating above in a point. In rolling down, the lava raises the fine sand like a cloud of dust. While this was observed by Spallanzani, the volcano suddenly made an eruption.

9. Numerous pieces of lava, of a dark red colour, and enveloped in smoke, were ejected from the top of the precipice, and thrown high into the air. A part of them fell on the declivity, and rolled down, the smaller preceded by the greater; and, after a few bounds, dashed into the sea, giving out a sharp hissing sound.

10. The more minute fragments, from their lightness and the hindrance of the sand, rolled slowly down, and striking against each other, produced nearly the same sound as hail-stones falling on a roof. In a few minutes another explosion followed, without any sensible noise; and two minutes after, a third eruption took place, with a much louder explosion than the first, and a far more copious ejection of lava.

11. The eruptions, which were almost innumerable during the time that Spallanzani remained there, all exhibited the same appearances. On the night following the one above described, the volcano raged with still greater violence, and rapidly hurled to a great height, thousands of red hot stones, forming diverging rays in the air.

12. Those which rolled down the precipice, produced a hail of streaming fire, which illuminated the steep descent. Independently of these ignited stones, there was in the air which hovered over the volcano, a vivid light which was not extinguished when that was at rest. It was not properly flame, but real light reverberated by the atmosphere, impregnated with extraneous particles, and more especially by the ascending smoke.

13. Besides varying in intensity, it appeared constantly in motion, ascending, descending, dilating, and contracting, but always remaining perpendicular over the mouth of the volcano, which showed that it was occasioned by the conflagration within the crater. The detonations in the greater eruptions resembled the roaring of distant thunder; but in the more moderate ones, the explosions of a mine.

14. In the smallest they were scarcely audible. Each was some seconds later than the ejection. Near the mouth of the volcano is a small cavern, and a projection above, which secures it from the entrance of the ignited stones. From this cavern Spallanzani was enabled to look down into the very bowels of the volcano.

15. He describes the edges of the crater as of a circular form, and not more than 340 feet in circumference, the internal sides contracting as they descend, and assuming





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the shape of a truncated inverted cone. The crater itself, to a certain height, is filled with a liquid red hot matter, resembling melted brass. This is the fluid lava, which appears to be agitated by two distinct motions, the one intestine, whirling, and tumultuous, and the other, that by which it is impelled upward.

16. This liquid matter is raised, sometimes with more, and sometimes with less rapidity, within the crater; and when it has reached within twenty or thirty feet of the upper edge, a sound is heard not unlike a short clap of thunder, while at the same moment a portion of the lava, separated into a thousand pieces, is thrown up with indescribable swiftness, accompanied by a copious eruption of smoke, ashes, and sand.

17. A few moments before the report, the superficies of the lava is inflated and covered with large bubbles, some of which are several feet in diameter; on the bursting of these, the detonation and fiery shower takes place. After the explosion, the lava within the crater sinks, but soon rises again as before, and new bubbles appear, which again burst and produce new explosions.

18. When the lava sinks, it gives little or no sound; but when it rises, and particularly when it begins to be inflated with bubbles, it is accompanied with a noise similar, in proportion to the difference of magnitude, to that of liquor boiling vehemently in a caldron.

Note. Sicily is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, separated from Naples by a narrow strait. Mount Etna, a celebrated volcano, is in this island. The Mediterranean Sea, between Europe, Asia, and Africa, extends from the straits of Gibraltar, in Europe, to the coasts of Syria, and Palestine, in Asia. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the straits of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea by the sea of Marmora, and the straits of Constantinople.

THE HOTTENTOTS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

1. THE persons of the Hottentots are not devoid of symmetry, but their face is, in general, extremely ugly. Their cheek bones are prominent, their chin narrow and

pointed, their nose extremely flat, the lips thinner than those of the negroes, and the teeth beautifully white. The eyes are of a deep chesnut colour, long and narrow. Their complexion is a yellowish brown, resembling that of a faded leaf.

2. Their hair grows in a singular manner, rising in small tufts, at certain distances from each other, and when kept short, appears like a hard shoe brush, with this difference, that it is curled and twisted into round lumps. When suffered to grow, it hangs in twisted tassels like fringe. They are generally tall, but their hands, feet, and joints, are small in proportion to the size of their bodies.

3. The dress of the Hottentots in summer is so trifling as hardly to deserve the name. It consists of a belt formed of the thong cut from the skin of some animal. From this is suspended some slight covering or small aprons. In the winter they wear cloaks made of skins, generally of sheep, which are worn as the weather requires, either with the wool inwards or outwards. These serve as blankets and bedding through the night, as well as for a garment through the day.

4. They are in the habit of besmearing their bodies with fat, which, together with dust and dirt, forms so thick a coating, as entirely to conceal the natural colour of the skin. The women wear a profusion of ornaments, consisting of glass beads, buttons, and shells, upon their necks, arms, and legs.

5. The Hottentots are remarkable for their extreme indolence, which nothing but terror can overcome. They are a mild, quiet, and timid people, honest and faithful; and though very phlegmatic, are kind and affectionate to each other, and not incapable of strong attachments. Their countenances generally wear the appearance of melancholy, rarely being relaxed into a smile.

6. Their understanding is very limited. Their reckoning of time scarcely extends beyond a day; and all their astronomy consists in having a name for the sun, another for the moon, and a third for the stars. They are ignorant of arts and manufactures, except the formation of coarse earthen ware, the making of winter garments of skins, the preparation of poison, and the making of bows and arrows.

7. Their language is one of the most singular forms of

speech that is known. Its principal peculiarity consists in a sound made by the tongue, resembling the clucking of a hen in uttering the words. The Hottentots are often reduced to subsist upon gums, roots, and a kind of bread made of the pith of palm tree ; but their delight is to indulge in animal food.

8. They are remarkably patient of hunger, and at the same time exceedingly voracious when supplied with their favourite diet. Their manner of eating marks their voracity. Having killed an animal, they cut the meat into long narrow slices, or strings, two or three yards in length,

9. These they coil round and lay upon the hot ashes ; and when the meat is warmed through, they grasp it in both hands, and applying one end to the mouth, soon reach the other. The ashes adhering to the meat serve as a substitute for salt. They are passionately fond of ardent spirits and tobacco.

10. The Hottentot families, who are in the service of the colonists, live in small straw huts round the farm house. In a more independent state they horde together in villages, where the houses are commonly ranged in a circle, with the doors opening towards the centre, and thus forming a kind of court, into which their cattle are collected at night, to preserve them from the beasts of prey.

11. The huts are generally circular in their form, resembling a bee-hive, covering a space of about 20 feet in diameter, but commonly so low in the roof, that even in the centre it is rarely possible for a man of middle size to stand upright.

12. The fire place is situated in the middle of the apartment, around which the family sit or sleep in a circle ; and the door, which is seldom higher than three feet, is the only aperture for admitting the light, or letting out the smoke. The frame of these arched habitations is composed of slender rods, capable of being bent into the desired form, some parallel with each other, some crossing the rest, and others bound round the whole in a circular direction.

13. Over this lattice work are spread large mats, made of reeds or rushes. These materials are easily taken down, and removed, when there is occasion to change the place of residence. The *Bosjesman Hottentots* inhabit the mountainous parts to the north of the colony of the Cape

of Good Hope. They are among the ugliest of the human species, exhibiting in excess the deformities of the other Hottentots.

14. They are called Bosjesmans, or men of the thicket, from their lurking among the bushes, in order to shoot travellers with their poisoned arrows. In their habits and dispositions they differ greatly from the other Hottentots. Their activity is incredibly great. The antelope can scarcely excel them in leaping from rock to rock, and horsemen cannot overtake them on rough ground.

15. They are lively and cheerful, and always employed in some active occupation or amusement. Their mode of living is extremely comfortless. They wear little or no clothing. They raise neither corn nor cattle; so that, except a few spontaneous roots, they have nothing except what they procure by hunting, or plunder.

16. Their huts are formed of a small grass mat bent into a semi-circle, about three feet high, and four wide, with a hollow dug out in the middle, which serves as their bed, in which they lie coiled round in the manner of some quadrupeds.

Note. The country of the Hottentots extends from the Cape of Good Hope, in 34° south latitude, to the tropic of Capricorn, in 22° south latitude.

THE OSTRICH.

1. THE Ostrich is accounted the largest of birds. It sometimes weighs from 80 to 100 pounds, and is from seven to nine feet in height from the top of its head to the ground, and eight feet long from the beak to the tail.

2. When walking, it seems as tall as a man on horseback. It is incapable of flying, but runs with great celerity. It is found chiefly in Africa, seldom more than 35 degrees from the equator. It is valued for its beautiful plumage, and its feathers form a considerable article of trade.

3. It is tamed and bred on account of its feathers, and also for its flesh and eggs, which are used for food. One of the eggs is said to be equal to 30 of those of a hen. The ostrich is of amazing strength, and will carry a man

pon its back with ease, though it is so stupid, and intractable, that it cannot be directed at the will of its owner.

4. The voracity of the ostrich exceeds that of any animal. It will devour whatever it meets with, stones, wood, iron, or leather, as readily as grain or fruit. Adanson thus speaks of two ostriches which he saw at a village near the Gegal.

5. "They were so tame that two little blacks mounted together on the back of the largest: no sooner did he feel their weight than he began to run as fast as he could, till he carried them several times round the village. To try their strength, I made a full-grown negro mount the smallest, and two others the largest.

6. "This burden did not seem to me at all disproportioned to their strength. At first they went at a pretty high trot, and when they were heated a little, they expanded their wings, as if it were to catch the wind, and they moved with such fleetness that they seemed to be off the ground. The ostrich moves like a partridge, and I am satisfied that those I am speaking of would have distanced the swiftest race horses that were ever in England."

NAZARETH.

1. NAZARETH is situated about 50 miles north of Jerusalem, and contains about two thousand inhabitants. It is remarkable for having been the residence of our Saviour and his family during the first thirty years of his life. Here are many places, regarded as holy, to which pilgrims are conducted.

2. The church, to which a convent is attached, is handsome, and is erected over the cave, which is reputed to have been the residence of the Virgin Mary. When the plague rages here, the sick come eagerly to rub themselves against the church hangings and pillar, believing thus to obtain a certain cure.

3. The monks show also the workshop of Joseph, the precipice where Christ saved himself from the fury of the multitude, and the table of Christ, a much venerated object, being a stone on which it is pretended that he ate before and after his resurrection.

THE LAST MAN.

ALL worldly shapes shall melt in gloom,
The sun itself must die,
Before this mortal shall assume
Its immortality !
I saw a vision in my sleep,
That gave my spirit strength to sweep
Adown the gulf of time !
I saw the last of human mould
That shall creation's death behold,
As Adam saw her prime !

The sun's eye had a sickly glare,
The earth with age was wan,
The skeletons of nations were
Around that lonely man !
Some had expir'd in fight—the brands
Still rusted in their bony hands ;
In plague and famine some !
Earth's cities had no sound or tread,
And ships were drifting with the dead
To shores where all was dumb.

Yet prophet-like, that lone one stood,
With dauntless words and high,
That shook the sere leaves from the wood
As if a storm pass'd by,
Saying, we are twins in death, proud Sun,
Thy face is cold, thy race is run,
"Tis mercy bids thee go.
For thou ten thousand thousand years
Hast seen the tide of human tears
That shall no longer flow.

What though beneath thee, man put forth
His pomp, his pride, his skill ;
And arts that made fire, flood, and earth,
The vassals of his will :
Yet mourn I not thy parted sway,
Thou dim discrowned king of day ;

For all those trophied arts,
And triumphs that beneath thee sprang,
Heal'd not a passion, or a pang,
Entail'd on human hearts.

Go, let oblivion's curtain fall
Upon the stage of men,
Nor with thy rising beams recall
Life's tragedy again.
Its piteous pageants bring not back,
Nor waken flesh, upon the rack
Of pain anew to writhé ;
Stretch'd in disease's shapes abhorr'd,
Or mown in battle by the sword,
Like grass beneath the scythe.

Ev'n I am weary in yon skies
To watch thy fading fire ;
Test of all sumless agonies,
Behold not me expire.
My lips, that speak thy dirge of death,
Their rounded gasp and gurgling breath
To see, thou shalt not boast.
The eclipse of nature spreads my pall,
The majesty of darkness shall
Receive my parting ghost !

This spirit shall return to Him
That gave its heavenly spark ;
Yet, think not, Sun, it shall be dim
When thou, thyself, art dark !
No ! it shall live again, and shine
In bliss unknown to beams of thine,
By Him recall'd to breath,
Who captive led captivity,—
Who robb'd the grave of victory—
And took the sting from Death !

Go, Sun, while Mercy holds me up
On Nature's awful waste,
To drink this last and bitter cup
Of grief that man shall taste—
Go, tell the night that hides thy face,
Thou saw'st the last of Adam's race,

On Earth's sepulchral clod,
The dark'ning universe defy
To quench his immortality,
Or shake his trust in God!

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF FISHER AMES.

1. FISHER AMES, a distinguished statesman, and an eloquent orator, was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, in which town his father was a respectable physician. He was graduated at Harvard college, in 1774, and after a few years, commenced the study of law in Boston. He began the practice of his profession in his native village; but his expansive mind could not be confined to the investigation of the law.

2. Rising into life about the period of the American revolution, and taking a most affectionate interest in the concerns of his country, he felt himself strongly attracted to politics. His researches into the science of government were extensive and profound, and he began to be known by political discussions, published in the newspapers.

3. A theatre soon presented for the display of his extraordinary talents. He was elected a member of the convention of his native state, which considered and ratified the federal constitution; and his speeches in this convention were indications of his future eminence. The splendour of his talents burst forth at once upon his country.

4. When the general government of the United States commenced its operation, in 1789, he appeared in the national legislature as the first representative of his district, and for eight successive years he took a distinguished part in the national councils. He was a principal speaker in the debates on every important question.

5. Towards the close of this period his health began to fall, but his indisposition could not prevent him from engaging in the discussion relating to the appropriations necessary for carrying into effect the British treaty. Such was the effect of his speech of April 28, 1796, that one of the members of the legislature, who was opposed to Mr. Ames, rose and objected to taking a vote at that time, as they had been carried away by the impulse of oratory.

6. After his return to his family, frail in health and fond

of retirement, he remained a private citizen. For a few years, however, he was persuaded to become a member of the council. But though he continued chiefly in retirement, he operated far around him by his writings in the public papers. A few years before his death, he was chosen president of Harvard College, but the infirm state of his health induced him to decline the appointment. He died July 4, 1808.

7. Mr. Ames possessed a mind of a great and extraordinary character. He reasoned, but he did not reason in the form of logic. By striking allusions, more than by regular deductions, he compelled assent. The richness of his fancy, the fertility of his invention, and the abundance of his thoughts, were as remarkable as the justness and strength of his understanding.

8. His political character may be known from his writings, speeches, and measures. He was not only a man of distinguished talents, whose public career was splendid, but he was amiable in private life, and endeared to his acquaintance. To a few friends, he unveiled himself without reserve.

9. They found him modest and unassuming, untainted with ambition, simple in manners, correct in morals, and a model of every social and personal virtue. The charms of his conversation were unequalled. He entertained a firm belief in Christianity, and his belief was founded upon a thorough investigation of the subject.

10. He read most of the best writings in defence of the Christian religion, but his mind was satisfied by a view rather of its internal than external evidences. He thought it impossible, that any man of a candid mind could read the Old Testament and meditate on its contents, without a conviction of its truth and inspiration.

11. The sublime and correct ideas, which the Jewish Scriptures convey of God, connected with the fact that all other nations, many of whom were superior to the Jews in civilization and general improvement, remained in darkness and in error on this fundamental subject, formed, in his view, a conclusive argument.

12. After reading the book of Deuteronomy, he expressed his astonishment, that any man, versed in antiquities, could have the hardihood to say, that it was the production of human ingenuity.

13. In his last sickness, when near his end, and when he had just expressed his belief of his approaching dissolution, he exhibited submission to the divine will, and the hope of the Divine favour. "I have peace of mind," said he. "It may arise from stupidity; but I think it is founded on a belief of the gospel." At the same time he disclaimed every idea of meriting salvation. "My hope," said he, "is in the mercy of God, through Jesus Christ."

CHARACTER OF THE ITALIANS.

1. "THE Italians," says Semple, referring to the country between Leghorn and Naples, "are a singular mixture of eagerness and cunning, of mildness and violence, of superstition and irreligion. They are vehement in their gestures on trivial occasions; but, at the very time that they appear absorbed in the violence of passion, they are full of duplicity, and grow cool in a moment, if they see any advantage in doing so.

2. "They affect to speak with great mildness and appearance of regard, even to an absolute stranger, and yet suddenly break out into violent fits of passion. They will talk lightly of the church, and turn their priests into ridicule; but, after uttering an irreligious jest, a sacred awe seems to drive them to the altar, where they receive the sacrament from the very hand which they have ridiculed.

3. "No people that I have yet seen descend so low in order to excite compassion. If they gain their object by any means they are satisfied; and in order to effect this, they fawn upon strangers, in a manner which quickly becomes tedious, and even disgusting.

4. "They feel with greater accuracy than they reason; and are more apt to mislead themselves when they take time to deliberate than when they act from the impulse of the moment. The mildness of their climate inspires them with cheerfulness, and they give themselves up with ardour to every pleasure, even the most trifling; yet their looks are composed, and even grave, and their walk has nothing in it which indicates levity.

5. "In the observance of the matrimonial engagement, no people can be more lax; nor is there any country where

jealousy is so little known, nor indeed where it would be so very useless." A more favourable view is conveyed by the following sketches of Dr. Moore.

6. "In the external deportment, the Italians have a grave solemnity of manner which is sometimes thought to arise from a natural gloominess of disposition. Though, in the pulpit, or theatre, and even in common conversation, the Italians make use of a great deal of action; yet Italian vivacity is different from French; the former proceeds from sensibility, the latter from animal spirits.

7. "The inhabitants of this country have not the brisk look and elastic step which is universal in France; they move rather with a slow, composed pace; their spines, never having been forced into a straight line, retain the natural bend; and the people of the most finished fashion, as well as the neglected vulgar, seem to prefer the unconstrained attitude of the Antinous, and other antique statues, to the artificial graces of a French dancing master or the erect strut of a German soldier.

8 "I imagine I perceive a great resemblance between many of the living countenances I see daily, and the features of the ancient busts and statues; which leads me to believe that there are a greater number of the genuine descendants of the old Romans in Italy than is generally imagined. I am often struck with the fine character of countenance to be seen in the streets of Rome.

9. "I never saw features more expressive of reflection, sense, and genius; in the very lowest ranks there are countenances which announce minds fit for the highest and most important situations; we cannot help regretting that those to whom they belong have not received an education adequate to the natural abilities we are convinced they possess, and placed where these abilities could be brought into action.

10. "The present race of women of high rank are more distinguished by their ornaments than by their beauty. Among the citizens, however, and the lower classes, you frequently meet with the most beautiful countenances. I will give you a sketch of the general style of the most beautiful female heads in this country.

11. "A great profusion of dark hair, which seems to encroach upon the forehead, rendering it short and narrow; the nose generally either aquiline, or continued in a straight

line from the lower part of the brow ; a full and short upper lip ; the eyes are large, and of a sparkling black, and wonderfully expressive.

12. " The complexion, for the most part, is of a clear brown, sometimes fair, but very seldom florid, or of that bright fairness which is common in England and Saxony. The Italians are the greatest loungers in the world ; and, while walking in the fields, or stretched in the shade, seem to enjoy the serenity and warmth of their climate with a degree of luxurious indulgence peculiar to themselves.

13. " Without ever running into the daring excesses of the English, displaying the frisky vivacity of the French, or the invincible phlegm of the Germans, the Italian populace discover a species of sedate sensibility to every source of enjoyment, from which, perhaps, they derive a greater degree of happiness than any of the others.

14. " The frequent processions and religious ceremonies, besides amusing and comforting them, serve to fill up their time, and prevent that ennui, and those immoral practices, which are apt to accompany poverty and idleness."

15. " In attendance on public worship," says Mr. Eustace, " the Italians are universally regular ; and, though such constant attendance may not be considered as a certain evidence of sincere faith, yet every reader of reflection will admit, that it is incompatible with either infidelity or indifference.

16. " These latter vices are indeed very rare in this country, and entirely confined to a few individuals of the higher class, and to some officers in the army."—Nor is the devotion of the Italians confined to public service. The churches are almost always open ; persons of regular life and independent circumstances generally visit some one or other of them every day ; and individuals, of all conditions, may be seen at all hours on their knees, humbly offering up their prayers to the throne of mercy.

17. " No country exhibits more splendid examples of public benevolence, or furnishes more affecting instances of private charity, than Italy ; and whoever has visited and examined in detail the hospitals of Rome, Naples, Genoa, Venice, and Milan, will readily admit that Italy has the honourable advantage of surpassing all the kingdoms of Europe in the number and magnificence of her charitable foundations.

18. "In many of them the sick are attended, and the ignorant instructed, by persons who devote themselves voluntarily to that disgusting and laborious task, and perform it with a tenderness and a delicacy, which personal attachment, or the still more active and disinterested principle of Christian charity, is alone capable of inspiring.

19. "The Italian nobility have always distinguished themselves by cultivating and encouraging the arts and sciences. Many, or rather most of the Italian academies, were founded by gentlemen, and are still composed principally of members of that class. The Italian nobility has produced more authors, even in our own days, than the same class has ever yet done in any country.

20. "Moreover, a taste for the fine arts, sculpture, painting, architecture, music, is almost innate in the Italian gentry—a taste scarcely separable from an acquaintance with the two great sources of information, antiquities and history. To accuse the Italians of cowardice, is to belie their whole history. Even in the late invasion, the peasantry themselves, in some parts of the Neapolitan, and particularly of the Roman State, made a bold, and generous, though ineffectual, resistance.

21. "Not courage, therefore, but the motives which call it forth, and the means which give it effect, that is, discipline, hope, interest, &c. are wanting to the Italians. In many of the great towns, due respect is not paid to the matrimonial contract, especially in Venice and Naples.

22. "The industry also of the Italian peasantry may be traced over every plain, and discovered on almost every mountain, from the Alps to the straits of Messina. They obey the call of nature in reposing during the sultry hours, when labour is dangerous and the heat is intolerable; but to compensate for this suspension, they begin their labours with the dawn, and prolong them till the close of the evening, so that the Italian sleeps less and labours more in the twenty-four hours than the English peasant.

23. "The Italian is neither vindictive nor cruel; he is hasty and passionate. An unexpected insult, a hasty word, occasions a quarrel; both parties lose their temper; daggers are drawn, and a mortal blow is given: the whole transaction is so soon over, that the by-standers have scarce time to notice it, much less to prevent it.

24. "The deed is considered, not as the effect of deli-

berate malice, but of an involuntary and irresistible impulse ; and the perpetrator, generally repentant and horror-struck at his own madness, is pitied, and allowed to fly to some forest or fastness. Yet the remedy is easy and obvious ; a prohibition, under the severest penalty, to carry arms of any description.

25. " This remedy has been applied with full success by the French, while masters of the south ; and by the Austrians, while in possession of the north of Italy. But actual murder and deliberate assassination are very uncommon among them ; and even robberies are rarely met with at present."

Note. Leghorn, a strong and large city of Italy, in Tuscany, is situated on the Mediterranean, in 44° north latitude. Naples is in the south of Italy, east of the island of Sardinia, in 41° north latitude.—The straits of Messina divide Sicily from the south of Italy.

THE RIVER JORDAN.

1. THE Jordan, the celebrated river of Palestine, the only considerable one in the country, rises in Mount Hermon, passes through lakes Merom and Genesareth ; then flowing almost due south, through an extensive plain, till passing to the east of Jericho, it flows into the Dead Sea. It is deep and very rapid, wider than the Tiber at Rome.

2. Its length is about 150 miles. The banks are steep, about fifteen feet high ; so that it is difficult to bathe in it ; which, however, curiosity or superstition impels almost every pilgrim to do ; some vainly imagining that it cleanses from all sin.

3. " I had surveyed," says an eminent traveller, " the great rivers of America, with that pleasure which solitude and nature impart ; I had visited the Tiber with enthusiasm, and sought with the same interest the Eurotas ; but I cannot express what I felt at the sight of the Jordan.

4. " Not only did this river remind me of a renowned antiquity, and of the most celebrated names that the most exquisite poetry ever confided to the memory of man ; but

its shores likewise presented to my view the theatre of the miracles of my religion."

5. Judea is the only country in the world that revives in the traveller the memory of human affairs and of celestial things; and which, by this combination, produces in the soul a feeling which no other region is capable of exciting.

Note. The Dead Sea, or Lake Asphaltites, was anciently called the Sea of Sodom. It lies in the south of Palestine, and is supposed to cover the ground of ancient Sodom and Gomorrah. Jericho was formerly the first city of Canaan, but at present consists of a few huts only. It is 20 miles east of Jordan.

THE LION.

1. THE lion abounds most in the interior parts of Africa, where he exercises his reign over the inferior animals: he is also a native of the hottest parts of Asia. A lion of the largest size is four or five feet in height, and eight or nine feet in length. The form and gait of this striking quadruped are bold and majestic.

2. His head is large, his ears rounded, his eye-brows ample, his eye-balls round and fiery, and glowing, on the least irritation, with peculiar lustre. His chest is shaggy, his tail bushy at the extremity, and a yellowish brown mane, nearly two feet long, flows on the side of his head and neck.

3. His predominant colour is pale tawny, with a lighter shade, approaching to white, on the flanks. The structure of his frame, and his astonishing movements, bespeak a singular combination of bones, nerves, and muscles, destined to act with a wonderful effect in pursuing and destroying the animals on which he feeds.

4. Notwithstanding his portly dimensions, he is so far from appearing clumsy or unwieldy, that he may justly be regarded as a model of strength and activity. When provoked, he erects his mane, darts fire from his eye-balls, contracts the muscles of his cheeks and forehead into hi

deous wrinkles, shows his formidable teeth, and exhibits a spectacle of savage grandeur, which beggars description.

5. As he puts his mouth to the ground when he roars, the sound is equally propagated to a considerable distance on all sides, so that it is impossible to discover the precise spot whence it issues. This circumstance increasing the alarm, the intimidated animals fly backwards and forwards; and, in the dark, they often run to the very place from which the noise proceeds, and which they are so anxious to avoid.

6. The habitation of the lion is usually in the thickest part of the forest; and he is seldom seen by day, as too much light is apt to incommode him; but, on the approach of night, he quits his den, and prowls about for prey, roaring hideously, and terrifying most of the animals within his hearing.

7. A single stroke of his paw will break a horse's neck; the sweep of his tail will throw a strong man on the ground; and he can carry off, with apparent ease, an ox or a buffalo, when lightened of its entrails. He does not openly attack any animal, unless provoked, or oppressed with hunger: but, in the latter case, he is said to fear no danger, and to be repelled by no resistance.

8. A single lion in the desert has been known to attack a whole caravan; and if, after a violent and obstinate conflict, he finds himself weakened, he would retreat fighting, and still presenting his front to the enemy. But when acquainted with man, and the power of his resources, he loses his natural fortitude, and is so conscious of his inferiority, that, in populous districts, he has been seen to fly before women and children.

9. His usual method of taking his prey is to spring or throw himself on it, with one vast bound, from the place of his concealment: if, however, he misses his aim, he seldom attempts another spring at the same object, but deliberately returns to the thicket in which he lay in ambush.

10. When he seizes his victim, he knocks it down, and seldom bites till he inflicts the mortal blow, which he generally accompanies with a tremendous roar. He seems to prefer the flesh of a Hottentot to that of an European, probably because the former is not encumbered with clothes.

11. The horse, next to the Hottentot, is reputed his fa-

avourite prey ; and the elephant and camel are both highly relished. The flesh of this animal is often eaten by the negroes. His skin, which was formerly a robe of distinction for heroes, is now used by the Africans as a mantle or a bed.

12. Many anecdotes have been related indicative of the noble, generous, and grateful dispositions of this king of beasts. When in a state of confinement, many lions have manifested much docility, affection, and mildness ; but the utmost care and attention of the keepers have failed in subduing the natural fierceness of others.

HORRORS OF WAR.

1. THE following extract, which refers to the sufferings of the French army, during its campaign in Russia, exhibits a graphic description of one of the most appalling scenes in military history :—

2. “ The winter now overtook us ; and by filling up the measure of each individual’s sufferings, put an end to that mutual support which had hitherto sustained us.—Henceforward the scene presented only a multitude of isolated and individual struggles.

3. “ The best conducted no longer respected themselves. All fraternity of arms was forgotten, all the bonds of society were torn asunder—excess of misery had brutalized them. A devouring hunger had reduced these unfortunate wretches to the mere brutal instinct of self-preservation, to which they were ready to sacrifice every other consideration.

4. “ The rude and barbarous climate seemed to have communicated its fury to them. Like the worst of savages, the strong fell upon the weak, and despoiled them ; they eagerly surrounded the dying, and often even waited not for their last sigh before they stripped them.

5. “ When a horse fell, they rushed upon it, tore it in pieces, and snatched the morsel from each other’s mouth, like a troop of famished wolves. However, a considerable number still preserved enough of moral feeling not to seek their safety in the ruin of others, but this was the last effort of their virtue.

6. “ If an officer or a comrade fell along side them, or under the wheels of the cannon, it was in vain that he im-

plored them, by a common country, religion, and cause, to succour him. He obtained not even a look : all the frozen inflexibility of the climate had passed into their hearts ; its rigidity had contracted their sentiments as well as their features.

7. " All, except a few chiefs, were absorbed by their own sufferings, and terror left no place for pity. That egotism which is often produced by excessive prosperity, results also from extreme adversity—but in which latter case it is more excusable, the former being voluntary, the latter forced ; one a crime of the heart, the other an impulse of instinct, and altogether physical.

8. " And indeed, upon the occasion here alluded to, there was much of excuse, for to stop for a moment was to risk your own life. In this scene of universal destruction, to hold out your hand to your comrade, or your sinking chief, was an admirable effort of generosity. The slightest act of humanity was an instance of sublime devotion.

9. " When unable, from total exhaustion, to proceed, they halted for a moment, winter, with his icy hands, seized upon them for his prey. It was then that, in vain these unfortunate beings, feeling themselves benumbed, endeavoured to rouse themselves.

10. " Voiceless, insensible, and plunged in stupor, they moved a few paces, like machines ; but the blood, already freezing in their veins, flowed languidly through their hearts, and, mounting to their heads, made them stagger like drunken men.

11. " From their eyes, become red and inflamed from the continual view of the dazzling snow, and the want of sleep, there burst forth red tears of blood, accompanied with profound sighs ; they looked at the sky, at us, and upon the earth, with a fixed and haggard state of consternation : this was their last farewell, or rather reproach to that barbarous nature that tortured them.

12. " Thus dropping upon their knees, and afterwards upon their hands, their heads moving for an instant or two from right to left, while from their gasping lips escaped the most agonizing moans ; at length they fell prostrate upon the snow, staining it with a gush of living blood, and all their miseries terminated.

13. " Their comrades passed over them without even stepping aside, dreading to lengthen their march by a

gle pace—they even turned not their heads to look at them, for the slightest motion of the head to the right or left was attended with torture, the hair of their heads and beards being frozen into a solid mass.

14. "Scenes of still greater horror took place in those immense log-houses, or sheds, which were found at certain intervals along the road. Into these, soldiers and officers rushed precipitately, and huddled together like so many cattle. The living not having strength enough to move those who had died close to the fire, sat down upon their bodies, until their own turn came to expire, when they also served as death beds to other victims.

15. "Sometimes the fire communicated itself to the wood, of which these sheds were composed, and then all those within the walls, already half dead with cold, expired in the flames. At one village, the soldiers set fire to whole houses, in order to warm themselves a few moments.

16. "The glare of those conflagrations attracted crowds of wretches whom the intensity of the cold and suffering had rendered delirious: These rushing forward like madmen, gnashing their teeth, and with demoniac laughter, precipitated themselves into the midst of the flames, where they perished in horrible convulsions. Their famished companions looked on without affright, and it is but too true that some of them drew the half roasted bodies from the flames, and ventured to carry to their lips the revolting food!"

Note. Russia, a large empire, partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, is bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean; on the south by Great Tartary and the Caspian Sea; on the west by Sweden and Poland, and on the east by the Sea of Japan; extending from 50° to 78° north latitude.

CAPTAIN HORNBY.

1. MR. Richard Hornby, of Stockesly, was master of a merchant ship, the *Isabella* of Sunderland, in which he sailed from the coast of Norfolk for the Hague, June 1,

1774, in company with three smaller vessels recommended to his care.

2. Next day they made Gravesend steeple, in the Hague; but while they were steering for their port, a French privateer, that lay concealed among the Dutch fishing boats, suddenly came against them, singling out the *Isabella*, as the object of attack, while the rest dispersed and escaped.

3. The strength of the two ships was most unequal; for the *Isabella* mounted only four carriage guns and two swivels, and her crew consisted of only five men, three boys, besides the captain; while the privateer, commanded by Capt. Andre, had ten carriage guns and eight swivels, with seventy-five men, and three hundred small arms. Yet Capt. Hornby was nothing daunted.

4. Having animated his little crew by an appropriate address, and obtained their promise of standing by him to the last, he hoisted the British colours, and with his two swivel guns returned the fire of the enemy's chase guns. The Frenchman, in abusive terms, commanded him to strike.

5. Hornby coolly returned an answer of defiance, on which the privateer advanced, and poured such showers of bullets into the *Isabella*, that the captain found it prudent to order his brave fellows into close quarters. While he lay thus sheltered, the enemy twice attempted to board him on the larboard quarter; but by the dexterous turn of the helm, he frustrated both attempts, though the Frenchman kept firing upon him both with guns and small arms.

6. At two o'clock, when the action had lasted an hour, the privateer, running furiously in upon the larboard of the *Isabella*, entangled her bowsprit among the main shrouds, and was lashed fast to her.—Captain Andre now bawled out in a menacing tone, 'You English dog, strike.' Captain Hornby challenged him to come on board and strike his colours if he dared.

7. The exasperated Frenchman instantly threw in twenty men on the *Isabella*, who began to hack and hew into close quarters; but a general discharge of blunderbusses forced the assailants to retreat as fast as their wounds would permit. The privateer, being now disengaged from the *Isabella*, turned about, and made another attempt on the starboard side, when the valiant Hornby, and his mate, shot each his man, as the enemy were again lashing the ships together.

8. The Frenchman once more commanded him to strike; and the brave Englishman returning another refusal, twenty fresh men entered, and made a fierce attack on the close quarters with hatchets and pole axes, with which they had nearly cut their way through in three places, when the constant fire kept up by Captain Hornby and his crew, obliged them a second time to retreat, carrying their wounded with them, and hauling their dead after them with boat hooks.

9. The *Isabella* continued still lashed to the enemy, the latter with small arms, firing repeated volleys into her close quarters; but the fire was returned with such spirit and effect, the Frenchman repeatedly gave way.

10. At length Captain Hornby, seeing them crowding behind their mainmast for shelter, aimed a blunderbuss at them, which, being by mistake doubly loaded, containing twice twelve balls, burst in the firing, and threw him down, to the great consternation of his little crew, who supposed him dead.

11. In an instant, however, he started up again, though greatly bruised, while the enemy, among whom the blunderbuss had made dreadful havoc, disengaged themselves from the *Isabella*, to which they had been lashed an hour and a quarter, and sheered off with precipitation, leaving their grapplings, and a quantity of pole-axes, pistols, and cutlasses behind them.

12. The gallant Hornby now exultingly fired his two starboard guns into the enemy's stern. The indignant Frenchman immediately returned and renewed the conflict, which was carried on, yard-arm and yard-arm, with great fury for two hours together.

13. The *Isabella* was shot through her hull several times, her sails and rigging were torn to pieces, her ensign was dismounted, and every mast and yard damaged; yet she still bravely maintained the conflict, and at last, by a fortunate shot which struck the *Brancas* between wind and water, obliged her to sheer off and careen.

14. While the enemy were retiring, Hornby and his little crew sallied out from their fastness, and, erecting their fallen ensign, gave three cheers. By this time, both vessels had driven so near the English shore, that immense crowds had assembled to be spectators of the action.

15. The Frenchman, having stopped his leak, returned to

the combat, and poured a dreadful fire into the stern of the *Isabella*, when Captain Hornby was wounded by a ball in the temple, and bled profusely. The sight of their brave commander, streaming with blood, somewhat disconcerted his gallant companions, but he called to them briskly to keep their courage and stand to their arms, for his wound was not dangerous.

16. On this their spirits revived, and again taking post in their close quarters, they sustained the shock of three more tremendous broadsides, in returning which, they forced the *Branças*, by another well aimed shot, to sheer off. The huzzas of the *Isabella's* crew were renewed, and they again set up their shattered ensign, which was shot through and through into honourable rags.

17. Andre, who was not deficient in bravery, soon returned to the fight, and, having disabled the *Isabella*, by five terrible broadsides, once more summoned Hornby to strike his colours. Captain Hornby turned to his gallant comrades. 'You see yonder, my lads,' pointing to the shore, 'the witnesses of your valour.'

18. It was unnecessary to say more; they one and all assuring him of their resolution to stand by him to the last; and finding them thus invincibly determined, he hurled his final defiance at the enemy.

19. Andre immediately run his ship upon the *Isabella's* starboard, and lashed close along side; but his crew murmured, and refused to renew the dangerous task of boarding, so that he was obliged to cut the lashings, and again retreat.

20. Capt. Hornby resolved to salute the privateer with a parting gun; and his last shot, fired into the stern of the *Branças*, happening to reach the magazine, it blew up with a terrible explosion, and the vessel instantly went to the bottom. Out of seventy-five men, thirty-six were killed or wounded in the action, and all the rest, together with the wounded, perished in the deep, except three, who were picked up by the Dutch fishing boats.

21. This horrible catastrophe excited the compassion of the brave Hornby and his men; but they could, unfortunately, render no assistance to their ill-fated enemies, the *Isabella* having become unmanageable, and her boat being shattered to pieces.

22. Captain Hornby afterwards received from his sove-

reign, a large gold medal, in commemoration of his heroic conduct on this occasion ; conduct, perhaps, not surpassed by any thing in the annals of British naval prowess.

ICE ISLANDS.

1. **THIS** name is bestowed by seamen on the huge solid masses of ice which float on the sea near or within the polar circles. Many of these fluctuating islands are met with on the coast of Spitzbergen, to the great danger of the vessels employed in the Greenland fishery.

2. In the midst of these tremendous masses, navigators have been arrested and frozen to death. In this manner, the brave Sir Hugh Willoughby perished with all his crew in 1553 ; and in the year 1773, Lord Mulgrave, after every effort which the most accomplished seaman could make, to reach the termination of his voyage, was caught in the ice, and nearly experienced the same fate.

3. The scene he describes, divested of the horrors attendant on the eventful expectation of change, was most beautiful and picturesque. Two large ships becalmed in a vast basin, surrounded on all sides by ice islands of various forms ; the weather clear ; the sun gilding the circumambient ice, which was smooth, low, even, and covered with snow, except where pools of water, on a portion of the surface, shot forth new icy crystals and the smooth surface of the comparatively small space of sea in which they were hemmed.

4. Such is the picture drawn by our navigator amid the perils by which he was surrounded. After fruitless attempts to force their way through the fields of ice, the limits of these became at length so contracted, the ships were immoveably fixed. The smooth extent of surface was soon lost ; the pressure of the pieces of ice, by the violence of the swell, caused them to pack ; and fragment rose upon fragment, until they were in many places higher than the main yard.

5. The movements of the ships were tremendous and involuntary, in conjunction with the surrounding ice actuated by the current. The water having shoaled to fourteen

fathoms, great apprehensions were entertained, as the grounding of the ice, or of the ships, would have been equally fatal : the force of the ice might have crushed them to atoms, or have lifted them out of the water, and have upset them :

6. Or, again have left them suspended on the summits of the pieces of ice at a tremendous height, exposed to the fury of the winds, or to the risk of being dashed to pieces by the failure of their frozen dock. An attempt was made to cut a passage through the ice ; but after a perseverance truly worthy of Britons, it proved ineffectual.

7. The commander, who was at all times master of himself, directed the boats to be made ready to be hauled over the ice, till they should reach navigable waters, proposing in them to make the voyage to England ; but after they had thus been drawn over the ice for three progressive days, a wind having sprung up, the ice separated sufficiently to yield to the pressure of the ships in full sail.

8. After having laboured against the resisting fields of ice, they at length reached the harbour of Smeeringberg, at the west end of Spitzbergen. The vast islands of floating ice which abound in the high southern latitudes, are a proof that they are visited by a much severer degree of cold than equal latitudes towards the north pole. Captain Cook, in his second voyage, fell in with one of these islands in latitude 50° south.

9. It was about 50 feet high, and half a mile in circuit, being flat on the top, while its sides, against which the sea broke exceedingly high, rose in a perpendicular direction. In the afternoon of the same day, the 10th of December, 1773, he fell in with another large, cubical mass of ice, about two thousand feet in length, four hundred feet in breadth, and in height two hundred feet.

10. Mr. Foster, the naturalist of the voyage, remarks, that according to the experiments of Boyle and Marian, the volume of ice is to that of sea water as 10 to 9 : consequently by the known rules of hydrostatics, the volume of ice which rises above the surface of the water, is to that which sinks below it as 1 to 9.

11. Supposing, therefore, this mass of ice to have been of a regular figure, its depth under water must have been 1800 feet, and its whole height 2000, and its breadth at 400 feet, the entire mass must have contained 1600 mil-

lions of cubic feet of ice. Two days after, several other ice islands were seen, some of them nearly two miles in circuit, and 600 feet high; and yet such was the force of the waves that the sea broke quite over them.

12. They exhibited for a few moments a view very pleasing to the eye; but a sense of danger soon filled the mind with horror; for had the ship struck against the weather side of one of these islands, when the sea ran high, she must in an instant have been dashed to pieces. The route to the southward was afterwards impeded by an immense field of low ice, the termination of which could not be seen, either to the east, west, or south.

13. In different parts of this field, were islands, or hills of ice, like those which had before been floating in the sea. At length these islands became as familiar to those on board as the clouds and the sea. Whenever a strong reflection of white was seen on the skirts of the sky, near the horizon, then ice was sure to be encountered.

14. Notwithstanding which, that substance itself was not entirely white, but often tinged, especially near the surface of the sea, with a most beautiful sapphirine, or rather berylline blue, evidently reflected from the water. This blue colour sometimes appeared twenty or thirty feet above the surface, and was probably produced by particles of sea water, which had been dashed against the mass in tempestuous weather, and had penetrated into its interstices.

15. In the evening, the sun setting just behind one of these masses, tinged its edges with gold, and reflected on the entire mass a beautiful suffusion of purple. In the larger masses were frequently observed shades or casts of white, lying above each other in strata, sometimes of six inches, and at other times of a foot in height.

16. This appearance seemed to confirm the opinion entertained relative to the increase and accumulation of such huge masses of ice, by heavy falls of snow at different intervals; for snow being of various kinds, small grained, large grained, in light feathery locks, &c.; the various degrees of compactness may account for the various colours of strata.

17. The approximation of several fields of ice, of different magnitudes produces a very singular phenomenon. The smaller of these masses are forced out of the water,

and thrown on the larger ones, until at length an aggregate is formed of a tremendous height.

18. These accumulated bodies of ice float in the sea like so many rugged mountains, and are continually increased in height by the freezing of the spray of the sea, and the melting of the snow which falls on them. While their growth is thus augmented, the smaller fields, of a less elevation, are the meadows of the seals, on which these animals at times frolic by hundreds.

19. The collision of great fields of ice, in high latitudes, is attended by a noise, which for a time, takes away the sense of hearing any thing beside ; and that of the smaller fields with a grinding of unspeakable horror. The water which dashes against the mountainous ice, freezes into an infinite variety of forms, and presents to the admiring view of the voyager, ideal towns, streets, churches, steeples, and almost every form which imagination can picture to itself.

Note. Spitzbergen is the most northerly country of Europe ; lying north of Norway, east of Greenland, and west of Nova Zembla, in 74° north latitude.—Greenland is a country in the northeast part of North America, east of Davis' Straits, extending from 60° to 69° north latitude.

ICEBERGS.

1. **ANALOGOUS** to the ice-fields, described above, are those large bodies of ice, named Icebergs, which fill the valleys between the high mountains in northern latitudes. Among the most remarkable are those of the east coast of Spitzbergen. They are seven in number, and lie at considerable distances from each other, extending through tracts unknown, in a region totally inaccessible in the internal parts.

2. The most distant of them exhibits over the sea a front three hundred feet in height, emulating the colour of the emerald : cataracts of melted snow fall down in various parts ; and black spiral mountains, streaked with white, bound the sides, rising crag above crag, as far as the eye can reach in the back ground. At times, immense frag-

ments break off, and precipitate themselves into the water with a most alarming dashing.

3. A portion of this vivid green substance was seen by Lord Mulgrave, in the voyage above referred to, to fall into the sea ; and, notwithstanding it grounded in twenty-four fathoms water, it spired above the surface fifty feet. Similar icebergs are frequent in all the arctic regions ; and to their lapse is owing the solid mountainous ice which infests those seas.

4. The frost sports wonderfully with these icebergs, and gives them majestic, as well as other most singular, forms. Masses have been seen to assume the shape of a Gothic church, with arches, windows, and doors, and all the rich drapery of that style of architecture, composed of what the writer of an Arabian tale would scarcely have ventured to introduce among the marvellous suggestions of his fancy.

5. Tables with one foot or more ; and often immense flat roofed temples, like those of Luxor on the bank of the Nile, supported by round transparent columns of cerulean hue, float by the astonished spectator. These icebergs are the creation of ages, and acquire annually additional height by falls of snow and rain, which latter often freezes instantly, and more than repairs the loss occasioned by the sun's heat.

PICTURE OF MODERN ROME.

1. **FIGURE** to yourself something of the desolation of Tyre and Babylon, so forcibly described in the sacred writings : how deep the silence and the solitude that have succeeded the din and the tumult of those conquerors of the earth, who once trod this soil ! We still seem to hear the malediction of the prophet :

2. " These two things shall come upon them suddenly in one day, barrenness and widowhood." Here may be seen the scattered remains of a Roman road, which passed through places now untrodden by the foot of man ; there the dried-up traces of the winter stream, which, when seen at a distance, have the appearance of vast beaten and frequented roads, yet is nothing but the bed of an impetuous

torrent, that, like the Roman people, has rolled away and is heard no more.

3. While scarce a tree is to be seen, you behold on every side the ruins of aqueducts and of tombs, which to the eye of the enthusiast, seem like the native trees and forests of a soil, composed of the wreck of empires, and the dust of departed greatness. Not unfrequently have I imagined that I beheld rich harvests waving at a distance on the plain, which, on a near approach, proved to be nothing but withered herbage, that cheated the eye with the semblance of fertility; yet beneath these barren harvests the traces of former cultivation are frequently distinguishable.

4. No sounds are heard, neither the chirp of birds nor the lowing of cattle; no villages, no labouring hinds appear to enliven the scene. Some few ruinous farm-houses are scattered over the naked plains; but the doors and windows are shut, no smoke curls over the roof, no sound is heard, no inhabitant seen.

5. In a word, one may say that no nation has dared to claim the title of successors to the masters of the world, and that you behold their native fields, such as they were left by the ploughshare of Cincinnatus, and by the last Roman furrow. In the midst of this uncultivated waste, stands the mighty shade of the eternal city.

6. Shorn of her greatness and her splendour, she seems to have chosen her present desolate and insulated situation—to stand at a proud distance from the other cities of the earth; hither, like an empress hurled from her throne, she has retired in dignified composure, to conceal her sorrows in solitude.

7. I confess myself utterly inadequate to paint the feelings that overwhelm the soul, on beholding Rome stationed in the midst of this scene of desolation, rising, as it were, from the tomb in which she has so long reposed, and bursting at once upon the astonished sight. A thousand recollections burst upon the mind; a thousand mingled feelings rush upon the heart; one stands confounded at the view of that Rome, which has twice established the succession of the world, as the two-fold heir of Saturn and of Jacob.

8. Nothing can be more beautiful than the outline of the Roman horizon; nothing more airy and graceful than the summits of the mountains with which it blends in the distance. Frequently the vales assume the shape of an arena,

or circus, and the hills seem thrown into the form of a terrace, as if the powerful hand of the Romans had thus moulded them to their will.

9. A kind of transparent vapour, which is shed over the distance, gives a roundness to every point of the landscape, and softens down whatever might be too hard or prominent in its features. The shades have nothing dull or heavy about them, and they are never thrown into such deep masses, but that some straggling ray breaks through the foliage, or glances into the recesses of the rock.

10. The water, the land, and the sky, are marked with a peculiar tint, that harmonizes the whole; by means of an insensible gradation of colours, their different surfaces blend so insensibly one with the other, that it is impossible to determine the point where one shade finishes and another begins. In viewing the landscapes of Claude Lorraine, you have no doubt admired that glow of light which seems to surpass nature herself in beauty, and is therefore thought to be the creation of the painter,—yet this, believe me, is the very light of a Roman sky.

11. Whoever is desirous of devoting himself entirely to the study of antiquity and the fine arts—whoever is free, and has no farther bonds to attach himself to the world, that man should come and live at Rome. Here he can never want society; for the earth itself, which has been the mother of poets and philosophers, will nourish his affections and engage his heart; in every solitary walk he will learn lessons of wisdom.

12. The stone upon which he treads whispers of the past; the very dust which is borne along by the wind, contains some relic of human greatness. If he is unhappy—if he has mingled the ashes of the friend whom he loved, with the ashes of those illustrious dead, who once felt and wept like himself, what a pensive charm will he not feel, in passing from the sepulchre of the Scipios to the tomb of a virtuous friend, from the superb mausoleum of Cecilia Metella to the humble grave of some pious and lamented sister.

13. If an enthusiast, he may imagine that the spirits of those whom he loved, take a pleasure in hovering over these monuments, associated with the shade of a Cicero, who still weeps over his beloved Julia, or of an Agrippina, who still hangs over the urn of her faithful Germanicus.

SONG OF THE STARS.

WHEN the radiant morn of creation broke,
And the world in the smile of God awoke,
And the empty realms of darkness and death
Were mov'd through their depths by his mighty breath,
And orbs of beauty and spheres of flame,
From the void abyss by myriads came,
In the joy of youth as they darted away,
Through the widening wastes of space to play,
Their silver voices in chorus rung,
And this was the song the bright ones sung ;—

Away, away, through the wide, wide sky,
The fair blue fields that before us lie :
Each sun with the worlds that round us roll,
Each planet pois'd on her turning pole,
With her isles of green, and her clouds of white,
And her waters that lie like fluid light.

For the source of glory uncovers his face,
And the brightness o'erflows unbounded space ;
And we drink as we go, the luminous tides
In our ruddy air and our blooming sides ;
Lo, yonder the living splendours play !
Away, on our joyous path, away !

Look, look, through our glittering ranks afar,
In the infinite azure, star after star,
How they brighten and bloom as they swiftly pass !
How the verdure runs o'er each rolling mass !
And the path of the gentle winds is seen,
Where the small waves dance, and the young woods
lean.

And see where the brighter day-beams pour,
How the rainbows hang in the sunny shower ;
And the morn and the eve, with their pomp of hues,
Shift o'er the bright planets and shed their dews ;
And 'twixt them both o'er the teeming ground,
With her shadowy cone, the night goes round.

Away, away !—in our blossoming bowers,
In the soft air wrapping these spheres of ours,
In the seas and fountains that shine with morn,
See love is brooding and life is born,
And breathing myriads are breaking from night,
To rejoice, like us, in motion and light.

Glide on in your beauty, ye youthful spheres !
To weave the dance that measures the years.
Glide on in the glory and gladness sent
To the farthest wall of the firmament,
The boundless visible smile of him
To the vale of whose brow our lamps are dim.

TIDES AND CURRENTS.

1. **AMONG** the most wonderful phenomena of nature may be reckoned the tides of the sea. They were but little understood by the ancients, although Pliny and Macrobius were of opinion that they were influenced by the sun and moon. The former expressly says, that the cause of the ebb and flow is in the sun, which attracts the waters of the ocean ; and he adds, that the waters rise in proportion to the proximity of the moon to the earth.

2. Among the phenomena of the tides, one of the most singular is the *bore*, peculiar to several rivers : it is ascribed to the waters which were before expansive, being suddenly pent up, and confined within a narrow space. This *bore*, or impetuous rush of waters, accompanies the first flowing of the tide in Perret, in Somersetshire, and in the Seine, in France. It is also one of the peculiarities of the Severn, the most rapid river of England.

3. One of the greatest known tides is that of the Bristol Channel, which sometimes flows upwards of forty feet. At the mouth of the river Indus, the water rises thirty feet. The tides are also remarkably high on the coasts of Malay, in the Straits of Sunda, in the Red Sea, at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, along the coasts of China and Japan, at Panama, and in the gulf of Bengal.

4. The most remarkable tides, however, are those at Batsha, in the kingdom of Tonquin, in 20° 50' north lati-

tude. In that port, the sea ebbs and flows once only in twenty-four hours, while, in all other places, there are two tides within that space. What is still more extraordinary, twice in each month, when the moon is near the equinoctial, there is no tide, the water being for some time quite stagnant.

5. These with other anomalies of the tides there, Sir Isaac Newton, with peculiar sagacity, ascertained to arise from the concurrence of two tides, one from the South Sea, the other from the Indian Ocean. Of each of these two tides, there come successively two every day; two at one time greater, and two at another which are less. The time between the arrival of the two greater, was considered by him as high tide; that between the two less, as ebb. In short, with these simple facts in his possession, that great mathematician solved every appearance, and so established his theory as to silence every opposer.

6. Besides the common and periodical tides, a variety of *local currents* are met with in different seas, on different parts of the ocean, and for the greater part at an inconsiderable distance from land.

7. They have been usually ascribed to particular winds; but their origin is not easy to trace, as they have been occasionally found beneath the surface of the water running in a contrary direction to the stratum above, and cannot, therefore, have been owing to winds or monsoons. These particular currents have been ascribed to the immense masses of polaria, which produce a greater degree of cold in the under than in the upper stratum of waters; and it has been suspected, that there is an under current of cold water flowing perpetually from the poles towards the equator, even where the water above flows towards the poles.

8. The great inferiority of temperature, which is frequently found in deep and superficial soundings of the same space of water, is thus accounted for. The most extraordinary current is that of the gulf of Florida, usually called the *Gulf-Stream*, which sets along the coast of North America to the northward and eastward, and flows with an uninterrupted rapidity. It is ascribed to the Trade Winds, which, blowing from the eastern quarter into the great Mexican gulf, cause there an accumulation above the common level of the sea.

9. The water, therefore, constantly runs out by the channel where it finds least resistance, that is, through the gulf

of Florida, with such force as to continue a distinct stream to a very great distance. A proof of its having thus originated is, that the water in the gulf-stream has been found to have retained a great portion of the heat it had acquired in the torrid zone. -

10. A very singular upper current often prevails to the westward of Scilly, and is highly dangerous to ships which approach the British Channel. Currents of this description, are, however, more frequently met with about the Straits of Gibraltar, and near the West India Islands, the coasts of which are so subject to counter-tides, or extraordinary currents, that it is often dangerous for boats to land.

11. They proceed to the westward, along the coasts of Yucatan and Mexico, and running round into the gulf, return into the great ocean, by the straits of Bahama, along the coasts of Florida, in order to pursue, in the north, the course ordained them by the great Author of nature. In this course the waters run with an extraordinary rapidity, passing between the great and small American islands in the great deeps, by an almost even and imperceptible motion.

12. Against the shores and coasts of these islands, which form an Archipelago, they are, however, very sensible and dangerous, interrupting the navigation, and rendering it scarcely possible to stem them in proceeding to the eastward. Besides these regular currents, there are others, called *counter tides* which are observable on the sea-coasts and shores.

13. In places where these flow, the sea rises in an extraordinary manner, becoming very furious without any apparent cause, and without being moved by the wind. The waves rise and open very high, breaking on the shore with such violence, that it is impossible for vessels to land. These counter-tides are chiefly ascribed to the pressure of the heavy black clouds which are occasionally seen to hang over an island, or over the sea.

Note. The Red Sea, celebrated in holy writ, extends 1300 miles from north to south, and 200 from east to west. It divides Arabia from Africa, and is separated from the Mediterranean on the north, by the isthmus of Suez; and on the south it communicates with the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean. The Indian Ocean lies south of Asia, south-east of Africa, and west of New Holland.—The Pacific

Ocean, or South Sea, separates Asia and America, extending from Behring's Straits, in 66° north latitude, to the south Pole.

KINGDOM OF ASHANTEE.

1. THE Ashantee territory is situated in Africa, adjoining the Gold Coast, and its capital is not more than 150 miles from the settlement of the English at Cape Coast Castle, and yet, till the year 1817, when a mission was sent to the Ashantees in order to put an end to the horrible cruelties which that nation had committed, and were perpetrating on the Fantees (a small nation on the borders of the Gold Coast) the former people were almost as unknown as if they had been inhabitants of another planet.

2. Mr. Bowditch, whose loss cannot be sufficiently deplored, by those who hoped and expected the civilization of Africa would be greatly accelerated by his persevering inquiries, accompanied this mission, and from his narrative, our information is chiefly derived. The Ashantees present a singular, and we think, a rare union of civilization, with the most barbarous and detestable superstition.

3. We read, with surprise and admiration, of a city said to contain upon their grand festivals, 100,000 inhabitants under regular control by officers appointed to each district, supplied with an excellent and daily market, and kept in a great degree of cleanliness.

4. The inhabitants too are said to excel in the manufacture of different kinds of cloths, of surpassing beauty and fineness; they are good goldsmiths, have capital potteries, and paint expeditiously and not inelegantly; they work finely in iron, and leather, and are excellent carpenters. We are sorry to add the horrid reverse to this picture.

5. The Ashantees appear plunged in the most gross and abject idolatry;—and when we have read the details of their sacrifices of human victims, and the tortures preparatory to them, it is impossible to wonder at any ferocity which they may exercise towards their enemies. At all their festivals or customs, as they are called, some one of which occurs every twenty-one days, not fewer than one hundred victims are immolated with the most barbarous rites.

6. Besides these, there are sacrifices at the death of every person of rank more or less bloody, according to their dignity. On the death of his mother, the king butchered no less than *three thousand* victims! and on his own death this number would probably be doubled. The funeral rites of a great captain were repeated weekly for three months; and 200 persons were slaughtered each time, or 2400 in all.

7. Some of these are freemen, as it is usual to 'wet the grave' with the blood of some persons of *respectability*. On some occasions the sacrifices consist of *females*. Slaves are continually sacrificed by their priests, over large brass pans, that their blood, mingling with various matter, may complete the charm.

8. When their crops are dug, the chiefs kill several slaves, that their blood may flow into the hole from whence the new yam has been taken. Those who cannot afford to kill slaves, take a head of one already sacrificed, and place it over the hole.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DR. RITTENHOUSE.

1. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, an eminent philosopher, was descended from ancestors who emigrated from Holland, and was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1732. The early part of his life was spent in agricultural employments; and his plough, the fence, and even the stones of the field were marked with figures, which denoted a talent for mathematical studies.

2. A delicate constitution rendering him unfit for the labours of husbandry, he devoted himself to the trade of a clock and mathematical instrument maker. In these arts he was his own instructor. During his residence with his father in the country, he made himself master of Newton's *Principia*, which he read in the English translation of Mr. Mott.

3. Here also he became acquainted with fluxions, of which sublime invention he believed himself, for some time, the first author. He did not know for some years afterwards, that a contest had been carried on between Newton

and Leibnitz, for the honour of that great discovery. At the age of twenty-three, without education, and without advantages, he became the rival of the two greatest mathematicians of Europe.

4. In his retired situation, while working at his trade, he planned and executed an orrery, by which he represented the revolutions of the heavenly bodies more completely than ever before had been done. This master-piece of mechanism was purchased by the college of New-Jersey.

5. A second was made by him, after the same model, for the use of the college of Philadelphia, where it has commanded, for many years, the admiration of the ingenious and the learned. In 1770, he was induced by the request of some friends, who knew his merit, to exchange his beloved retirement for a residence in Philadelphia. In this city he continued his employment for several years; and his clocks had a high reputation, and his mathematical instruments were thought superior to those imported from Europe.

6. His first communication to the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, of which he was elected a member, was a calculation of the transit of Venus, as it was to happen June 3, 1769. He was one of those appointed to observe it in the township of Norrington. This phenomenon had never been seen but twice before by any inhabitant of our earth, and would never be seen again by any person then living.

7. The day arrived, and there was no cloud in the horizon; the observers, in silent and trembling anxiety, waited for the predicted moment of observation; it came, and in the instant of contact between the planet and sun, an emotion of joy so powerful was excited in the breast of Mr. Rittenhouse, that he fainted. On the 9th of November following, he observed the transit of Mercury. An account of these observations was published in the transactions of the Society.

8. In 1775, he was appointed one of the commissioners for settling a territorial dispute between Pennsylvania and Virginia, and to his talents, moderation, and firmness, was ascribed, in a great degree, its satisfactory adjustment, in 1785. He assisted in determining the western limits of Pennsylvania in 1784, and the northern line of the same state in 1786.

9. He was also called upon to assist in fixing the boundary line between Massachusetts and New York in 1787. In his excursions through the wilderness he carried with him his habits of inquiry and observation. Nothing in our mountains, soils, rivers, and springs, escaped his notice. But the only records of what he collected are private letters, and the memories of his friends.

10. In 1791, he was chosen president of the Philosophical Society, as successor of Dr. Franklin, and was annually re-elected till his death. His unassuming dignity secured to him respect. Soon after he accepted the president's chair he made to the Society a donation of three hundred pounds. He held the office of treasurer of Pennsylvania, by an annual and unanimous vote of the legislature, from 1777 to 1789.

11. In this period he declined purchasing the smallest portion of the public debt of the state, lest his integrity should be impeached. In 1792, he accepted the office of director of the mint of the United States, but his ill state of health induced him to resign it in 1795. When the solitude of his study was rendered less agreeable by his indisposition, than in former years, he passed his evenings in reading or conversing with his wife and daughters.

12. In his last illness, which was acute and short, he retained the unusual patience and benevolence of his temper. He died June 26, 1796, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, in the full belief of the Christian religion, and in the anticipation of clearer discoveries of the perfections of God, in the eternal world.

13. He was a man of extensive knowledge. Being intimately acquainted with the French, German, and Dutch languages, he derived from them the discoveries of foreign nations. His mind was the repository of all ages and countries. He did not enjoy the advantages of a public education, but his mind was not shackled by its forms, nor interrupted in its pursuit of greater objects by the claims of subjects minute and trifling.

14. In his political sentiments he was a republican; he was taught by his father to admire an elective and representative government; he early predicted the immense increase of talents and knowledge which would be infused into the American mind by our republican institutions; and he anticipated the blessed effects of our revolution, in sow-

ing the seeds of a new order of things in other parts of the world. He believed political as well as moral evil to be intruders into the society of man.

15. In the more limited circles of private life, he commanded esteem and affection. His house and manner of living exhibited the taste of a philosopher, the simplicity of a republican, and the temper of a Christian. His researches into natural philosophy gave him such ideas of the Divine perfections, for his mind was not preoccupied in early life with the fictions of ancient poets, and the vices of the heathen gods.

16. But he did not confine himself to the instruction of nature; he believed the Christian Revelation. He observed as an argument in favour of its truth, that the miracles of our Saviour differed from all pretended miracles in their being entirely of a benevolent nature. The testimony of a man, possessed of so exalted an understanding, outweighs the declarations of thousands.

17. He died believing in a life to come, and his body was interred beneath his observatory near his house. He published an oration delivered before the Philosophical Society, 1775, the subject of which is, the history of astronomy; and a few memoirs on mathematical and astronomical subjects, in the first four volumes of the transactions of the Society,

THE ETERNITY OF GOD.

1. THE eternity of God is a subject of contemplation, which, at the same time that it overwhelms us with astonishment and awe, affords us an immoveable ground of confidence in the midst of a changing world. All things which surround us, all these dying, mouldering inhabitants of time, must have had a Creator, for the plain reason, that they could not have created themselves.

2. And their Creator must have existed from all eternity, for the plain reason that the first cause must necessarily be uncaused. As we cannot suppose a beginning without a cause of existence, that which is the cause of all existence must be self-existent, and could have had no beginning. And, as it had no beginning, so also, it is beyond the

reach of all influence or control, as it is independent and almighty, it will have no end.

3. Here then is a support which will never fail ; here is a foundation which can never be moved—the everlasting Creator of countless worlds, “ the high and lofty one who inhabiteth eternity.” What a sublime conception ! He *inhabits eternity*, occupies this inconceivable duration, pervades and fills throughout this boundless dwelling.

4. Ages on ages before even the dust of which we are formed was created, He had existed in infinite majesty, and ages on ages will roll away after we have all returned to the dust whence we were taken, and still He will exist in infinite majesty, living in the eternity of his own nature, reigning in the plenitude of his own omnipotence, for ever sending forth the word which forms, supports, and governs all things, commanding new created light to shine on new created worlds, and raising up new created generations to inhabit them.

5. The contemplation of this glorious attribute of God is fitted to excite in our minds the most animating and consoling reflections. Standing, as we are, amid the ruins of time, and the wrecks of mortality, where every thing about is created and dependent, proceeding from nothing and hastening to destruction, we rejoice that something is presented to our view which has stood from everlasting, and will remain for ever.

6. When we have looked on the pleasures of life, and they have vanished away ; when we have looked on the works of nature, and perceived that they were changing ; on the monuments of art, and seen that they would not stand ; on our friends, and they have fled while we were gazing ; on ourselves, and felt that we were as fleeting as they ; when we have looked on every object to which we could turn our anxious eyes, and they have all told us they could give us no hope or support, because they were so feeble themselves ;

7. We can look to the throne of God : change and decay have never reached that ; the revolution of ages has never moved it ; the waves of an eternity have been rushing past, but it has remained unshaken ; the waves of another eternity are rushing towards it, but it is fixed, and can never be disturbed.

8. And blessed be God, who has assured us by a reve-

lation from himself, that the throne of eternity is also a throne of mercy, and who has permitted and invited us to repose ourselves and our hopes on that which is alone everlasting and unchangeable. We shall shortly finish our allotted time on earth, even if it should be unusually prolonged. We shall leave behind us all which is now familiar and beloved, and a world of other days, and other men will be entirely ignorant that we once lived.

9. But the same unalterable Being will still preside over the universe, through all its changes, and from his remembrance we shall never be blotted. We can never be where he is not, nor where he sees and loves and upholds us not. He is our father and our God for ever. He takes us from earth that he may lead us to heaven, that he may refine our nature from all its principles of corruption, share with us his own immortality, admit us to his everlasting habitation, and crown us with his eternity.

DESTRUCTION OF SCIO.

1. WE left the 'Pride of the East' at last, at sight of which the prophet might have smiled with greater reason than he did at that of Cairo. We sailed from Constantinople on board an English vessel, bound to Smyrna. Having cast anchor near the town of the Dardanelles on the following morning, we went on shore to visit the scite of the ancient Abydos, about two miles distant. A lofty tumulus, with some remains of walls on the side towards the sea, marks the spot.

2. On the fourth morning, as the sun rose, we were close to the Isle of Scio. Its appearance is very singular; six or eight miles from the shore is a lofty chain of barren and purple rocks, which shut out all view of the interior, and the space between these and the sea is covered with delightful gardens and verdure, which enclose the town on every side, except towards the main.

3. The fine climate of this island, the profusion of delicious fruits, the beauty of its women, and the friendly and hospitable character of the people, caused it to be preferred by travellers to any other of the Greek islands. In the evening, when the setting sun was resting on the crag-

gy mountains and the rich gardens at their feet, the shores and the shaded promenades around the town were filled with the Greek population, among which were multitudes of the gay and handsome women of Scio, distinguished for their frank and agreeable manner.

4. On landing, we went to the consul's house; he was a Sciote, and received us with much civility. His wife and daughter, who were both very plain, made their appearance, and sweetmeats and coffee were handed round. The day was sultry, and the water-melons and oranges, which were in great abundance, were very refreshing. The unfortunate Sciotes were the most effeminate and irresolute of all the Greeks.

5. The merchants lived in a style of great luxury, and the houses of many of them were splendidly furnished. From the commencement of the revolution, they tried to preserve a strict neutrality; and though often implored and menaced by their countrymen, refused to fight for the liberties of Greece, or risk the drawing on themselves the vengeance of the Turks. So well had they kept up appearances, that the Ottoman fleet never molested them.

6. Unfortunately, one day a Greek leader entered the harbour with some ships, having a body of troops on board, who were landed to attack the citadel, in which was a small Turkish garrison; and the Sciotes, fancying the hour of freedom was come, passed from one extreme to the other, rose tumultuously, and joined the troops. The fort was soon taken, and the garrison, together with the Turks who were in the town, were put to the sword.

7. This was scarcely accomplished, when the Ottoman fleet entered the harbour; and the Greek forces, who had come from Samos, too inferior in number to cope with them, instantly embarked, and took to flight, leaving the island to its fate. Those islanders who had taken part with them, consisted chiefly of the lower orders, and two hundred of the chief merchants and magistrates repaired on board the ship of the Captain Pacha, and made the most solemn protestations of innocence, and unqualified submission to the Porte.

8. The admiral received them with great civility, and expressed himself willing to forget all that had passed, and ordered coffee and a variety of refreshments. But no sooner had the Pacha landed his forces, about six thousand

men, than he gave the signal for the massacre. The details given me by the Sciotes who had escaped, were enough to harrow up the soul.

9. During the massacre, the Turks, exhausted, sheathed at times their bloody sabres, and, seated beneath the trees on the shore, took their pipes and coffee, chatted, or fell asleep in the shade. In the course of a few hours, they rose refreshed, and began to slay indiscriminately all who came in their way. It was in vain to implore mercy; the young and gay Sciotes, but a few days before the pride of the island, found their loveliness no shield then, but were slain before their mothers' eyes, or flying into the gardens, were caught by their long and braided tresses, and quickly despatched.

10. The wild and confused cries of pain and death, were mingled with the fierce shouts of Mohammed and vengeance; the Greek was seen kneeling for pity, or flying with desperate speed, and the Turkish soldier rushing with his reeking weapon fierce upon him. The close of the day brought little reprieve; the moonlight spreading vividly over the town, the shores, and the rich groves of fruit-trees, rendered escape or concealment impossible. But, as the work of death paused at intervals from very weariness, the loud sounds of horror and of carnage sunk into those of more hushed and bitter woe.

11. The heart-broken wail of parents over their dying and violated child—the hurried and shuddering tones of despair of those to whom a few hours would bring inevitable death—the cry of the orphan and widow around the mangled forms of their dearest relations, mingled with curses on the murderer, went up to heaven! But the pause for mourning was short—the stillness of the night was suddenly broken by the clash of arms and the dismal war-cry of the Ottoman soldiery.

12. "Death!—death to the Greeks—to the enemies of the Prophet"—and the captain Pacha in the midst, with furious gestures, urged on his troops to the slaughter. Every house and garden were strowed with the dead: beneath the orange trees, by the fountain side, on the rich carpet, and the marble pavement, lay the young, the beautiful, and the aged, in the midst of their loved and luxurious retreats.

13. Day after day passed; and lying as they fell, alone

or in groups, no hand bore them to their grave, while survivors still remained to perish. At last, when all was over, they were thrown in promiscuous heaps, the senator, and the delicate and richly attired woman of rank mingled with the lowest of the populace, into large pits dug for the purpose, which served as universal sepulchres.

14. Twenty thousand are computed to have perished during the few days the massacre lasted. Happy were the few who could pass the barrier of rocky mountains, beyond which they were for the time secure, or were received into some of the boats and vessels on the coast, and thus snatched from their fate.

15. It was my fortune afterwards to meet several times with those wretched fugitives, wandering in search of an asylum; so pale, worn, and despairing, they presented a picture of exquisite misery.—girls of a tender age on foot, sinking beneath the heat and toil of the way, yet striving to keep up with the horses that bore the sick and disabled of the party; and mothers with their infants whom they had saved, while their husbands and sons had perished.

16. One who had been a lady in her own land, weeping bitterly, related to me the murder of all her children, who were five young men. Many a young Sciote woman was to be seen, her indulgent home lost for ever, her beauty and vivacity quite gone, with haggard and fearful looks, seeking in other lands for friends whom she might never find.

Note. Scio is an island in the Archipelago, near Turkey in Asia, in 41° north latitude. It is 32 miles long, and 15 broad. The island of Samos lies south of Scio, near the coast of Natolia.—Cairo, the capital of Egypt, is situated on both sides of the Nile, 100 miles south of its mouth, in 30° north latitude.

MAHOMET.

1. MAHOMET was the son of a Pagan and a Jewess, both of whom had sprung from the very dregs of the people; their poverty prevented them from supplying him with an education. His childhood was consequently neg-

lected, and the only things he in all probability acquired, (the fruits of wretchedness) were abstemiousness, and vigor of body.

2. The daily wants to which the poor are subject, ordinarily, leave but little time for reflection ; consequently, there is not much food for passions ; notwithstanding every thing in active minds serves as a stimulus to inflame the feelings. A fortunate circumstance placed Mahomet in a rich Arabian merchant's house, and he dying, Mahomet married his widow.

3. By this marriage he suddenly became possessor of immense wealth, which his master had left. The seeds of ambition with which he had been born, sprung up in his heart on obtaining this unexpected fortune. At first he only proposed to aggrandize himself ; but the spirit of conquest having seized him he was chiefly anxious to fulfil this desire : however, they both seemed to be worthy his pursuit, and he studied every way to accomplish his ends.

4. Treason, perfidy, murder, sacrilege, and robbery of every description, excited in him no remorse. He viewed them only as a greedy conqueror. He trampled upon justice and humanity, regarding them only as the offspring of weak and timid minds, which not being capable of great or elevated undertakings, are sensible to pity only, because they feel how they themselves need support.

5. He put himself at the head of a band of robbers, by whose aid he ravaged Arabia : the expectation of booty increased his banditti, and daily his dominion enlarged ; his success spread terror around, and very soon he became master of an immense extent of country. But arms alone were not sufficient for the preservation of his power, over a people whom he had subdued through fear. He felt the necessity of adding imposture to tyranny, in order to strengthen his empire, and he suggested a system of religion that assured to him the blind obedience of the people whom he had conquered.

6. The few principles he had imbibed, when under the influence of his parents, ought to have raised some remorse when he was contemplating the impious part he was about to play ; but when ambition is carried to its highest pitch, every object is sacrificed to this unbridled passion, and even the most sacred things are abused, when it is believed they may prove instrumental to aggrandizement.

7. To accomplish his purpose, he employed an heretical Jacobite—a true Nestorian Monk; and a Jew, to assist him in writing his 'Koran,' a most extraordinary composition, full of sublime ideas, mixed together without order or method. By this disorder and irregularity, he flattered himself the divinity of his mission would be established.

8. The prophetic enthusiasm—the obscurity of his writings—their want of connexion—the miracles with which this extraordinary compilation abounds, produced astonishment in the vulgar, and contributed to excite belief in the imposition, and presently to a firm reliance that the impostor himself was a prophet sent from the Most High to declare to man the true worship he owed the Deity.

9. The co-operators in this imposture might have exposed it, and ruined all the hopes of this aspiring man, and destroyed the foundations of this monstrous building, had not he soon sacrificed them to his ambition; in order to have no witness to his infernal plot, he had all those who were confidants in his projects, cruelly massacred. Thus free from any inquietudes on that head, he gave full play to every kind of excess.

10. His power daily increased; he employed arms, eloquence, and artifice, for the purpose of extending his empire; and he carried his imposition so far as to pretend that an angel dictated to him the oracles of the all powerful under the semblance of a dove, he having a bird of this kind generally upon his shoulder. The epilepsy to which he was subject contributed to increase the belief in his pretended mission.

11. He easily persuaded a credulous and ignorant people—struck, as it were, with astonishment and admiration at the prodigies which he wrought before their eyes—that, at the sight of the angel Gabriel, he fell into ecstasies which occasioned those convulsions; while in truth, they proceeded from the disease.

12. This ingenious deception was itself productive of the most of his disciples; and he carried it on to the very last. Perceiving his end approaching, he dictated the last chapter of the Alcoran as though he were inspired by God, and when about dying, he said, "he was going to repose in the arms of the Eternal."

13. The dogmas of religion which Mahomet established gave him an absolute power over the people, and had they

not rendered a blind obedience they would have considered themselves guilty of a heavy crime. The profound ignorance in which he kept them contributed much to make them subservient to his wishes.

14. Hence arose that arbitrary and despotic power which has produced to Mahomet and his successors the riches, the lives, and the honour of their subjects, or rather their slaves, springing merely from the will or caprice of the sovereign. The people, entirely given up to the pleasure of the senses, and plunged in voluptuousness, have no other delight than these enervating gratifications.

15. Even death itself is not painful to contemplate, since they anticipate the possession of celestial beauties hereafter, if they are obedient to the laws of their legislator.—This flattering expectation, united with a firm belief in predestination, gives to them a degree of boldness which no other nation possesses. They are almost unconquerable. Every thing tended to favour the imposition, and Mahomet neglected no means to secure a belief in his doctrines, and to render his power unlimited.

DEATH OF LORD LYTTLETON.

1. A VERY instructive and afflicting account of the last hours of this great man has been given by Dr. Johnstone. "On Sunday evening," says the doctor, "the symptoms of his Lordship's disorder, which for a week past had alarmed us, put on a fatal appearance, and his Lordship believed himself a dying man. From this time he suffered by restlessness rather than pain, and though his nerves were much fluttered, his mental faculties never seemed stronger when he was thoroughly awake.

2. His Lordship's complaints seemed alone not equal to the mournful event—his long want of sleep accounts for his loss of strength, and very sufficiently for his death. Though he wished his approaching dissolution not to be lingered, yet he waited for it with resignation. He said "it is a folly to keep me in misery now to attempt to prolong my life;" yet he was easily persuaded for the satisfaction of others to do or to take any thing thought proper for him.

3. On Saturday he had been remarkably better, and we were not without some hopes of his recovery. On Sunday, about eleven in the forenoon, his Lordship sent for me, and said he felt a great hurry, and wished for some conversation with me in order to divert it. He then proceeded to open the fountain of that heart from whence goodness had so long flowed as from a copious stream.

4. 'Doctor,' said he, 'you shall be my confessor. When I first set out in the world, I had friends who endeavoured to shake my belief in the Christian religion. I saw difficulties which staggered me, but I kept my mind open to conviction. The evidences and doctrines of christianity, studied with attention, made me a most firm and persuaded believer in the christian religion.

5. I have made it the rule of my life, and it is the ground of my future conduct. I have erred and sinned, but I have repented, and never indulged any vicious habits. In politics and in public life, I have made the good of the public the rule of my conduct. I have never given counsels which I did not at the time think the best. I have seen that I was sometimes in the wrong, but I did not err designedly.

6. I have endeavoured in private life to do all the good in my power, and never for the moment could indulge malicious or unjust designs upon any person whatsoever.' At another time he said, 'I must leave my soul in the same state it was before this illness. I find this a very inconvenient time for solicitude about any thing.' On the evening when the symptoms of death came on him, he said, 'I shall die, but it will not be your fault.'

7. When Lord and Lady Valencia came to see his Lordship, he gave them his solemn benediction, 'be good, be virtuous, my Lord—you must come to this.' Thus he continued giving his dying benediction to all around him. On Monday morning a lucid interval gave some small hopes, but these vanished in the evening, and he continued dying, but with very little uneasiness, until Tuesday morning, when he breathed his last.

DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.

1. IN 1788, ninety-five Englishmen, generally men of rank, wealth, and learning, considering the little knowledge possessed respecting African geography a reproach to an enlightened age, formed themselves into an "Association for promoting the discovery of the interior parts of Africa." Their efforts, although they have accomplished much less than was aimed at, have, nevertheless, greatly increased our knowledge of that continent; at the expense, however, of many valuable lives.

2. The first traveller, employed by the Association, was Ledyard, an American, a native of Groton, Connecticut, and a man of great enterprise and energy of character. He had sailed with Captain Cook round the world, and had travelled over the north of Europe and Asia.

3. Arriving in England, he waited on Sir Joseph Banks, who proposed to him a tour of discovery in Africa, which he entered into with enthusiasm. Sir Joseph gave him a letter of introduction to one of the members of the committee of the Association. The description which that gentleman has given of the interview strongly marks the character of this hardy traveller.

4. "Before I learned," says he, "from the note, the name of my visiter, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye. I spread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Senaar, and from thence westward in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which I was anxious that Africa might, if possible, be explored.

5. He said he should think himself singularly fortunate to be entrusted with the adventure. I asked him when he would set out, 'To-morrow morning,' was his answer. From such zeal, decision, and intrepidity, the Association naturally formed the most sanguine expectations. Mr. Ledyard sailed from England for Egypt, and arrived at Cairo in August, 1788.

6. He was taken sick, and died in January following, after his arrangements had been made for proceeding into the interior. "I am accustomed to hardships," said

Ledyard, on the morning of his departure from London, "I have known both hunger and nakedness to the utmost extremity of human suffering.

7. "I have known what it is to have food given me as charity to a madman ; and I have at times been obliged to shelter myself under the miseries of that character, to avoid a heavier calamity : my distresses have been greater than I have ever owned, or will ever own, to any man. Such evils are terrible to bear, but they never yet had power to turn me from my purpose.

8. "If I live, I will faithfully perform, in its utmost extent, my engagement to the Society : and if I perish in the attempt, my honour will be safe, for death cancels all bonds." The following is the beautiful eulogium of this careful observer of human nature, on the benevolence of the female character.

9. "I have always remarked," says he, "that women, in all countries, are civil and obliging, tender and humane ; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest ; and that they do not hesitate, like men, to perform a generous action. Not haughty, not arrogant, not supercilious, they are fond of courtesy, and fond of society ; more liable, in general, to err, than man, but in general, also, more virtuous, and performing more good actions than he.

10. "To a woman, whether civilized or savage, I never addressed myself in the language of decency or friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, and frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar—

11. "If hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, the women have been friendly to me, and uniformly so : and to add to this virtue, (so worthy the appellation of benevolence,) these actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that, if I was dry, I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry, I ate the coarsest morsel with a double relish."

12. Mr. Lucas, another gentleman, was engaged by the Association about the same time with Ledyard. After having proceeded as far as Mesurata, in Tripoli, finding it impossible to proceed that season, he returned to England. The third person employed by the Society was Major

Houghton, who ascended the Gambia, and penetrated as far as into Ludamar, where he was murdered, or perished with hunger.

13. But of all the explorers employed by the Association, no other has done so much as the enterprising and intrepid Scotchman, Mungo Park. He sailed from England in May, 1795, and proceeded up the Gambia, and ascertained the sources of the three great rivers, the Gambia, the Senegal, and the Niger; and also determined the course of the last for a great distance, a river which no European eye had seen but his own.

14. After travelling about 1100 miles into the heart of Africa, he returned to the enjoyment of private life. He afterwards embarked on a second expedition, penetrated into the interior, and launched forth again on the 7th of November, 1805, on the mysterious Niger, but nothing that can be relied on as authentic has since been heard of him.

15. The next adventurer, employed by the Association, was Hornemann, a German, who sailed from England in 1797, proceeded to Cairo, and from thence afterwards to Mourzouk, in Fezzan, to the south of which he is supposed to have died of a fever. Mr. Nicholls was then sent to the gulf of Benin, to commence a tour to the regions of the Niger, but he soon fell a victim to the fever of the country.

16. In 1819, Mr. Burckhardt, an enterprising and accomplished Swiss, sailed from England in the service of the Association, and travelled through Syria, Arabia, and Nubia, but died at Cairo, without having performed his projected journey into the interior of Africa.—Such has been the success and the fate of the adventurers employed by the African Association.

17. In 1816, an expedition was fitted out by the British government with a view to ascertain the course and termination of the Niger. The expedition was divided into two parts, one military, commanded by Major Peddie, the other naval, commanded by Capt. Tuckey.

18. The party under Major Peddie proceeded up the river Nunez, but all the leaders fell a sacrifice to the climate before they approached the Niger. The party under Captain Tuckey ascended the Congo 300 or 400 miles, but were seized by a pestilential disorder that proved fatal to most of them. Thus fatally terminated both parts of this

expedition ! and so difficult is it to effect the discovery of Africa !

Note. Egypt is a country of Africa, 600 miles in length, and 250 in breadth ; lying south of the Mediterranean and west of the Red Sea. Denmark is a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the east by the Baltic Sea, on the west and north by the North Sea, and on the south by Germany ; in a medium latitude of 56° north. Its capital is Copenhagen. Sweden, in Europe, lies north of the Baltic Sea, and the gulf of Finland, west of Russia, and east of Norway ; between 60 and 70° north latitude.—Nubia is a kingdom of Africa, south of Egypt, north of Abyssinia, and west of the Red Sea. The Nile passes through, and greatly enriches the soil of Nubia.

HERCULANEUM.

1. THIS city was, together with Pompeii and Stabia, involved in the common ruin occasioned by the dreadful eruption of Vesuvius, in the 79th year of the christian era. It was situated on a point of land stretching into the gulf of Naples, about two miles distant from that city, near where the modern towns of Portici and Resina, and the Royal Palace, by which they are separated, now stand.

2. The neck of land on which it was built, and which has since disappeared, formed a small harbour. Hence the appellation of the small haven of Hercules, sometimes given to Herculaneum, and hence, in all probability, the modern name of Portici. The latter being seated immediately above some of the excavations of Herculaneum, the just fear of endangering its safety, by undermining it, is given as a principal reason why so little progress has been made in the Herculanean researches.

3. The discovery of Herculaneum is thus explained. At an inconsiderable distance from the Royal Palace of Portici, and close to the sea-side, a certain prince inhabited an elegant villa. To obtain a supply of water, a well was dug, in the year 1730, through the crust of lava, on which the mansion itself had been reared. The labourers,

after having completely pierced through the lava, which was of considerable depth, came to a stratum of dry mud.

4. This event precisely agrees with the traditions relative to Herculaneum, that it was in the first instance overwhelmed with hot mud, which was immediately followed by a wide stream of lava. Whether this mud was thrown up from Vesuvius, or formed by torrents of rain, does not appear to have been decided. Within the stratum the workmen found three female statues, which were sent to Vienna.

5. It was not until some years after, that the researches of Herculaneum were seriously and systematically pursued. By continuing the Prince's well, the excavators at once came to the theatre, and from that spot carried on their further subterraneous investigation. The condition of Herculaneum was at that time much more interesting, and more worthy the notice of the traveller, than it is at present.

6. The object of its excavation having unfortunately been confined to the discovery of statues, paintings, and other curiosities, and not carried on with a view to open the city, and thus to ascertain the features of its buildings and streets, most of the latter were again filled up with rubbish as soon as they were divested of every thing moveable.

7. The marble was even torn from the walls of the temples. Herculaneum may therefore be said to have been overwhelmed a second time by its modern discoverers: and the appearance it previously presented, can now be only ascertained from the accounts of those who saw it in a more perfect state. Agreeably to those, it must at that time have afforded a most interesting spectacle.

8. The theatre was one of the most perfect specimens of ancient architecture. It had from the floor upwards, eighteen rows of seats, and above these, three other rows, which, being covered with a portico, seem to have been intended for the female part of the audience, to screen them from the rays of the sun. It was capable of containing between three and four thousand persons.

9. Nearly the whole of its surface was, as well as the arched walls which led to the seats, cased with marble. The area, or pit, was floored with thick squares of beautiful marble of a yellowish hue. On the top stood a group of four bronze horses, drawing a car, with a charioteer, all of exquisite workmanship. The pedestal of white mar-

ble is still to be seen in its place ; but the group itself had been crushed and broken in pieces by the immense weight of lava which fell on it.

10. The fragments having been collected, might easily have been brought together again, but having been carelessly thrown into a corner, a part of them were stolen, and another portion fused, and converted into busts of their Neapolitan majesties. At length, it was resolved to make the best use of what remained, that is, to convert the four horses into one, by taking a fore leg of one of them, a hinder leg of another, the head of a third, &c. and, where the breach was irremediable, to cast a new piece.

11. To this contrivance the bronze horse in the courtyard of the museum of Portici owes its existence ; and, considering its patch-work origin, still conveys a high idea of the skill of the ancient artist. In the forum, which was contiguous to the theatre, beside a number of inscriptions, columns, &c. two beautiful equestrian statues were found. These are of white marble, and are deposited in the hall of the left wing of the palace at Portici.

12. Adjoining the forum stood the temple of Hercules, an elegant rotunda, the interior of which was decorated with a variety of paintings. These were carefully separated from the walls, and are here deposited in the museum. The most important discovery, however, was that of a villa, at a small distance from the forum ; not only on account of the peculiarity of its plan, but because the greater number of the works of art were dug out of its precinct, and more especially as it contained a library consisting of 1500 volumes, which are likewise safely deposited in the museum, and which, were they legible, would form a great classic treasure.

13. The villa is conjectured to have belonged to one of the Balbi family. Although elegant, it was small, and consisted of a ground-floor only, like those of Pompeii. Beside a number of small closets round an interior hall, it contained a bathing room, curiously fitted up with marble, and water pipes, and a chapel of a diminutive size, without any window or aperture for day-light, the walls of which were painted with serpents, and within which, a bronze tripod, filled with cinders and ashes, was found standing on the floor.

14. The apartment which contained the library was fit-

ted up with wooden presses around the walls, about six feet high: a double row of presses stood insulated in the middle of the room, so as to admit a free passage on every side. The wood of which the presses had been made, was burned to a cinder, and gave way at the first touch; but the volumes, composed of more imperishable substance, were so far preserved as to admit of their removal to a similar set of modern presses, provided, however, with glass doors, in the museum.

15. In the middle of the garden belonging to this villa, was a basin, nearly of the size of the one in the *Green Park*, having its edges faced with stone, and the two narrow ends rounded off in a semi-circular form. This piece of water was surrounded by beds of various shapes; and the garden was on every side enclosed by a covered walk supported by columns.

16. Of these columns there were sixty-four, ten for each of the shorter, and twenty-two for each of the longer sides of the quadrangle: they were made of brick, neatly stuccoed over, exactly similar to those in the Pompeian barracks. Each pillar supported one end of a wooden beam, the other extremity of which rested on the garden wall, thus forming an arbour, probably planted with vines, around the whole garden.

17. Under this covered walk, several semi-circular recesses, which appear to have served as bathing-places, were built. The spaces between the pillars were decorated with marble busts and bronze statues, alternately arranged. This garden was surrounded by a narrow ditch; and another covered walk, of a considerable length, led to a circular balcony or platform, the ascent to which was by four steps, but which overhung the sea about fifteen feet.

18. The floor of the balcony consisted of the very beautiful tessellated pavement, which now serves as the floor of one of the rooms of the Portici museum. From this charming spot the prospect over the whole Bay of Naples must have been delightful.

IMPRISONMENT OF LA FAYETTE.

1. AT the time of the massacre of the 10th of August, 1792, and of the imprisonment of the king and his family,

La Fayette was at the head of the army at Sedan, near the frontier of the Austrian Netherlands. He had strenuously opposed the despotism of the court; he was now equally averse to the tyranny of the Jacobins.

2. He published a proclamation declaring the dissent of himself and his troops to the recent events that had occurred at Paris. All his officers and soldiers appeared ready to second his measures. As soon as the national assembly had heard of his defection, they issued a decree of accusation against him.

3. While La Fayette, thus placed in a very critical situation, was hesitating what course to pursue, he found that the fidelity of his troops began to waver; that a change of opinion had taken place; and that they had resolved to abandon their general. On the night of August 20, he assembled his friends, and after consultation, it was determined that immediate flight was absolutely necessary.

4. Before the dawn of the next morning, he mounted his horse, with seventeen companions, with the intention of repairing to Holland. They were dressed in their regimentals, and freely declared to those they met that they had left the French army, and were retiring to a place of refuge.

5. A few miles beyond the frontiers, they were met by an Austrian patrol, arrested, and conducted to Luxemburg, where the duke treated them in a brutal manner, and informed them 'that they should be reserved for the scaffold.' The king of Prussia manifested a most implacable enmity against them, and disregarding the rules of war, and the laws of nations, he treated them with a severity generally reserved for malefactors alone.

6. They were conducted to Wesel, imprisoned in separate apartments, and superintended by officers who were ordered not to answer any questions put by them.—La Fayette fell dangerously sick, and in this situation his old friend Maubourg was refused permission to visit him.

7. After he had begun to recover, the king of Prussia caused it to be intimated to him that his situation should be meliorated if he would draw up plans against France; but La Fayette rejected the proposition with disdain. He and his companions were soon after conveyed to Magdeburg, care being taken that they should learn nothing respecting their families.

8. They remained a whole year at Magdeburg, in a dark and humid vault, surrounded by high palisades, shut up by means of four successive doors, fortified by iron bars, and fastened by padlocks.—They were however allowed to see each other, and to walk half an hour each day on one of the bastions. At length, all of a sudden, La Fayette and his companions were removed to Silesia, and soon after this, they were delivered up to Austria and conducted to Olmutz.

9. Here they were stripped of almost every thing, and some books were taken from them in which the word *liberty* happened to be inserted. They were shut up in separate cells, and it was declared to them that they would never see any thing but the walls of their dungeon: that the mention of their names was prohibited; and that they could never receive any information concerning their families or friends.

10. In consequence of the ill health of La Fayette, he was, after some time, permitted to ride out, the physicians having attested that fresh air was indispensably necessary for him. It was this circumstance that gave Dr. Bollmann and Mr. Huger an opportunity to attempt his rescue. After the failure of this enterprise, his captivity was very rigorous, and his disease more violent than before.

11. He suffered extremely during the succeeding winter, and to add to his horrors, he was made to believe that the two gentlemen who so nobly interested themselves in his favour had perished on a scaffold. While La Fayette was suffering in his dungeon at Olmutz, his wife was confined in prison at Paris, expecting every hour to suffer death from the guillotine, which had cut off many of her family.

12. The fall of Robespierre at length saved her life. Having sent her only son to the protection and care of general Washington, and having found means to leave France, she set out for Vienna with an American passport, accompanied by her two daughters. The emperor of Austria gave her leave to participate in the captivity of her husband, but refused to make any promise relative to his release.

13. She and her two daughters arrived at Olmutz, and were permitted to enter the fortress, but were treated with great inhumanity. By confinement among noxious vapours and unwholesome damps, her health became so precarious, that she requested permission to spend a week at Vienna, but she was informed that she must never again appear in

the capital, and that she might quit the jail only on condition she would never enter it again.

14. She replied that she was determined never to expose herself again to the horrors of another separation from her husband, and that whatever might be the state of her health, she would share in the misery of his captivity.

15. La Fayette and his friends were imprisoned in the same castle more than three years and five months, without seeing, or being acquainted with the fate of each other, before the court of Vienna would consent to their deliverance. General Washington had in vain solicited the emperor to release La Fayette.

16. It was Bonaparte to whom they were indebted for their liberation. Having conquered Italy, and carried his victorious arms to within thirty-five leagues of the Austrian capital, the emperor, terrified and humbled, consented to a treaty dictated by Bonaparte, one article of which provided for the liberation of La Fayette and his friends. Their release took place in September 1797.

Note. Prussia is a large country of Europe, bounded north by the Baltic Sea, and South by Poland ; in a medium latitude of 54° north.—The city of Vienna is the capital of the German Empire. It is situated 565 miles east of Paris, in 48° north latitude. Austria is one of the circles of the German empire, lying east of Switzerland, and north of Italy.

EXTRACT FROM SKETCHES OF INDIA.

1. **MARCHING** in this country is certainly pleasant, although perhaps you rise too early for comfort. An hour before day-break you mount your horse ; and, travelling at an easy pace, reach your ground before the sun has any power ; and find a small tent fixed with breakfast ready on the table.

2. Your large tent follows with couch and baggage, carried by bullocks and coolies ; and before nine o'clock, you may be washed, dressed, and employed with your books, pen or pencil. Mats, made of fragment roots of the Cuscuta grass, are hung before the doors of your tent

to the windward, and being constantly wetted, admit, during the hottest winds, a cool refreshing air.

3. While our forefathers were clad in wolf-skin, dwelt in caverns, and lived upon the produce of the chase, the Hindoo lived as now. As now, his princes were clothed in soft raiment, wore jewelled turbans, and dwelt in palaces. As now, his haughty half naked priests received his offerings in temples of hewn and sculptured granite, and summoned him to rites as absurd, but yet more splendid and debauching, than the present.

4. His cottage, garments, household utensils, and implements of husbandry or labour, the same as now. Then, too, he watered the ground with his foot, by means of a plank balanced transversely on a lofty pole, or drew from the deep bowerie by the labour of his oxen, in large bags of leather, supplies of water to flow through the little channels by which their fields and gardens are intersected.

5. His children were then taught to shape letters in the sand, and to write, and to keep accounts on the dried leaves of the palm by the village schoolmaster. His wife ground corn at the same mill, or pounded it in a rude mortar with her neighbour. He could make purchases in a regular bazaar, change money at a shroff's, or borrow it at usury, for the expenses of a wedding or festival.

6. In short, all the traveller sees around him of social or civilized life, of useful invention or luxurious refinement, is of yet higher antiquity than the days of Alexander the Great. So that, in fact, the eye of the British officer looks upon the same forms and dresses, the same buildings, manners and customs, on which the Macedonian troops gazed with the same astonishment.

7. While breakfast was getting ready, I amused myself with looking at a baggage-elephant and a few camels, which some servants, returning with a general's tents from the Deccan, were in the act of loading. The intelligent obedience of the elephant is well known; but to look upon this huge and powerful monster kneeling down at the mere bidding of the human voice; and, when he has risen again, to see him protrude his trunk for the foot of his attendant, to help him into his seat;

8. Or, bending the joint of his hind leg, make a step for him to climb up behind; and then, if any loose clothes or cords fall off, with a dog-like docility, pick them up with

his proboscis and put them up again, with delight and surprise long after it ceases to be novel. When loaded, this creature broke off a large branch from the lofty tree near which he stood, and quietly fanned and fly-flapped himself, with all the nonchalance of an indolent woman of fashion, till the camels were ready.

9. These animals also kneel to be laden. When in motion, they have a very awkward gait, and seem to travel at a much slower pace than they really do. Their tall outstretched necks, long sinewy limbs, and broad spongy feet; their head furniture, neck-bells, and the rings in their nostrils, with their lofty loads, and a driver generally on the top of the leading one, have a strange appearance.

IRON MINES OF PRESBURG.

1. FOR grandeur of effect, filling the mind of the spectator with a degree of wonder which amounts to awe, there is no place where human labour is exhibited under circumstances more tremendously striking. As we drew near to the wide and open abyss, a vast and sudden prospect of yawning caverns and prodigious machinery prepared us for the descent.

2. We approached the edge of the dreadful gulf, whence the ore is raised, and ventured to look down, standing upon the verge of a sort of platform, constructed over it in such a manner as to command a view of the great opening as far as the eye could penetrate amidst its gloomy depths; for, to the sight, it is bottomless.

3. Immense buckets, suspended by rattling chains, were passing up and down, and we could perceive ladders scaling all the inward precipices, upon which all the work people (reduced by their distance to pigmies in size) were ascending and descending. Far below the utmost of these figures, a deep and gaping gulf—the mouth of the lowermost pit was, by its darkness, rendered impervious to the view.

4. From the spot where we stood, down to the place where the buckets are filled, the distance might be about seventy-five fathoms; and as soon as any of these buckets emerged from the gloomy cavity we have mentioned, or until they entered it in their descent, they were visible;

but below this point they were hid in darkness. The clanking of the chains, the groaning of the pumps, the hallooing of the miners, the cracking of the blocks and wheels, the trampling of the horses, and the beating of the hammers, and the loud and frequent subterraneous thunder, from the blasting of rocks by gunpowder, in the midst of all this scene of excavation and uproar, produced an effect which no stranger can behold unmoved.

5. We descended with two of the miners, and our interpreter, into this abyss. The ladders, instead of being placed like those in our Cornish mines, upon a series of platforms, as so many landing places, are lashed together in one unbroken line, extending many fathoms; and, being warped to suit the inclination or curvature of the sides of the precipices, they are not always perpendicular, but hang over in such a manner, that, even if a person held fast by his hands, and his feet should slip, they would fly off from the rock, and leave him suspended over the gulf.

6. Yet such ladders are the only means of access to the works below; and, as the labourers are not accustomed to receive strangers, they neither use the precautions nor offer the assistance usually afforded in more frequented mines.

7. In the principal tin mines of Cornwall, the staves of the ladders are alternate bars of wood and iron—here they are of wood only, and in some parts rotten and broken, making us often wish, during our descent, that we had never undertaken an exploit so hazardous. In addition to the danger to be apprehended from the damaged state of the ladders, the staves were covered with ice and mud, and thus rendered so cold and slippery, that we could have no dependence upon our benumbed fingers if our feet failed us.

8. Then, to complete our apprehensions, as we mentioned this to the miners, they said, "Have a care! It was just so, talking about the staves, that one of our women fell, about four years ago, as she was descending to her work." "Fell," exclaimed our Swedish interpreter, rather simply; "and pray what became of her?" "Became of her," exclaimed the foremost of our guides, disengaging one of his hands from the ladder and slapping it forcibly against his thigh, as if to illustrate the manner of the catastrophe, "she became a pancake!"

9. As we descended farther from the surface, large

masses of ice appeared, covering the sides of the precipices. Ice is raised in the buckets with the ore and rubble of the mine; it has also accumulated in such quantities in some of the lower chambers, that there are places where it is fifteen fathoms thick, and no change of temperature above prevents its increase.

10. This seems to militate against a notion now becoming prevalent, that the temperature of the air in mines increases directly as the depth from the surface, owing to the increased temperature of the earth under the same circumstances, and in the same ratio; but it is explained by the width of this aperture at the mouth of the mine, which admits of a free passage of atmospheric air. In our Cornish mines, ice would not be preserved in a solid state at any considerable depth from the surface.

11. After much fatigue, and no small share of apprehension, we at length reached the bottom of the mine. Here we had no sooner arrived, than our conductors, taking each of us by the arm, hurried us along through regions of thick ribbed ice and darkness, into a vaulted level, through which we were to pass into the principal chamber of the mine.

12. The noise of countless hammers, all in vehement action, increased as we crept along this level; until at length, subduing every other sound, we could no longer hear each other speak, notwithstanding our utmost efforts. At this moment we were ushered into a prodigious cavern, whence the sound proceeded—and here, amidst falling waters, tumbling rocks, steam, ice and gunpowder, about fifty miners were at work. The magnitude of the cavern, over all parts of which their labour was going on, was alone sufficient to prove that the iron ore is not deposited in veins, but in beds.

13. Above, below, on every side, and in every nook of this fearful dungeon, glimmering tapers disclosed the grim and anxious countenances of the miners. They were now driving bolts of iron into the rocks, to bore cavities for the gunpowder for blasting. Scarcely had we recovered from this stupefaction, when we beheld, close to us, hags more horrible than perhaps it is possible for any other female figures to appear, holding their dim, quivering tapers to our faces, and bellowing in our ears.

14. One of the same sisterhood, snatching a lighted splinter of deal, darted to the spot where we stood, with

eyes inflamed and distilling rheum, her hair clotted with mud, and with such a face, and such hideous yells as it is impossible to describe.

15. If we could have heard what she said, we should not have comprehended a syllable; but as several others passed swiftly by us, hastening tumultuously towards the entrance, we began to perceive, that if we remained longer in our present situation, imminent danger awaited us: for the noise of the hammer had now ceased, and a tremendous blast was on the point of explosion.

16. We had scarcely retraced our steps along the level, and beginning to ascend the ladders, when the full volume of the thunder reached us, as if roaring with greater vehemence because pent up among the crashing rocks, whence being reverberated over all the mine, it seemed to shake the earth itself with its terrible vibrations.

Note. Presburg, the capital of Lower Hungary, is situated on the river Danube, 32 miles south east of Vienna, in 48° north latitude.

SKETCH OF JOHN TANNER.

1. JOHN TANNER was the son of a clergyman, who removed with his family to the banks of the Ohio, near the mouth of the Miami river, some time previous to the year 1790. He had been settled there about ten days, when apprehensions were entertained of an attack from a party of Indians. The unsettled state of that part of the country at the time, exposed its scattered inhabitants to frequent incursions from their savage neighbours.

2. Tanner was then about nine years of age. Notwithstanding the prohibition of his father, he had wandered to a short distance from the house, and had just filled his hat with walnuts, picked from a neighbouring tree, when he was seized upon by a party of Indians, who by their threats forced him to silence. They carried him off.

3. This party was commanded, it is said, by an Indian who resided near Saganaw, and whose wife had lately lost her son. Bereft of her only child, the mother appeared inconsolable, and finally begged that her husband would make

3 prisoner of one, about the same age, to whom she might transfer all the affection which she had borne to her own offspring. With this view the Indian had armed a party of his friends, proceeded down towards the settlements, found this child, carried him off, and returned with him to his wife, who was delighted on beholding a boy so near the age of that which she had lost.

4. By these Indians, young Tanner was treated with kindness; he rose to manhood, became distinguished as a brave man and a hunter. From circumstances which we have not ascertained, his adopted parents, who belonged to the Saganaw tribe of the Ottawa nation, removed to a more western country. The man died: his wife became the leader of a small party that resided occasionally on the Lake of the Woods, or on Red River.

5. Tanner was offered the situation of chief, which he wisely declined, judging that his white origin would make him an object of suspicion. He appeared satisfied with his success as a hunter, and had no further ambition. We were told by those who had long known him, that although he had acquired many characteristics of the Indians, still he had some peculiarities which marked him as one of a different origin. He had never been seen to taste of ardent spirits, or to smoke a pipe.

6. Instead of purchasing trifles and gewgaws, as is customary with Indians, he devoted the products of his hunts, which were always successful, to the acquisition of articles of clothing useful to himself, to his adopted mother, or to her relations. In this state he appeared to have lived perfectly happy, respected and esteemed by all his fellow hunters.

7. In the year 1816, he rendered an important service to Lord Selkirk's settlement, by guiding a party of new settlers, who were under the protection of Governor M'Donnel and Capt. D'Orsonnen from Rainy Lake to Fort Douglass; this reinforcement arrived at so timely a moment as to make Tanner a great favourite at the settlement. He was pointed out to Lord Selkirk during that nobleman's visit to his colony.

8. His Lordship took great interest in his situation; and by his exertions, Tanner's family was discovered. His recollections of the scenes of his early youth, though faint at first, gradually brightened. He had forgotten his father's name, or rather it had become confused in his recollection,

with that of a friend of his family called Taylor, so that this was at first thought to be his name.

9. Tanner placed in our hands a letter which was written by Lord Selkirk, and which is dated Lexington, November 25, 1817. It was written after a personal interview with Mrs. Taylor, whose account of the family corroborated Tanner's statement in the most important particulars. There was some slight difference; but this was no more than might have been expected from the imperfect recollections of a child of nine years of age, after twenty-six years of estrangement from his country and friends.

10. It is perhaps somewhat singular that he should have forgotten a language which he must have undoubtedly spoken himself with considerable fluency at the time he was taken prisoner. The following extract from Lord Selkirk's letter, at present in our possession, shows how far his recollection extended.

11. "The circumstances that Mrs. Taylor mentioned of his family coincide with those which he told me in the north, particularly that he had a brother called *Ned*, and two sisters married previous to his being carried off. Also that his father was a big lusty man, as the young man described him.

12. "The only point of difference is, that Mrs. Taylor said that Ned Tanner was older than the boy John, who was carried away, whereas I had understood him to be younger; but as I could converse with John only through an interpreter such a mistake might easily arise. Mrs. Taylor also said that old John Tanner had been settled in Kentucky several years before 1790, but that possibly he might have removed at that date, by the river, from some other part of the state.

13. "The young man told me that his father had changed his residence a very short time before he was carried off, and had been settled on the banks of the Ohio, only about ten days, when the attack of the Indians took place. He mentioned particularly his having come down the river in a large boat or flat, with horses and cattle. He also mentioned, that, at the place where his father lived previous to his removal, there was a brook running in a cavern under ground, where they used to go with a candle to take water."

14. Through the benevolent and active interference of Lord Selkirk, Tanner was restored to his family, who re-

cognized him and received him well. He had already brought several of his children into the United States, and had three of them at Mackinaw, when, in 1823, he determined to return to the Lake of the Woods for the others.

15. The Indians, it appears, manifested great unwillingness to allow the two young girls to be taken out of the country; and they opposed his endeavours, until, finally, with the assistance of Dr. McLaughlin, he succeeded in removing the children. He appears to have felt but a little affection for the mother of his daughters, and wished her to remain in the country; but she, finding her efforts to keep her daughters unavailing, resolved to go with them.

16. They had passed Rainy Lake, and were at the Portage de l'Isle, in Bad River, when the wife induced an Indian, who was travelling with them, to shoot Tanner. She, it appears, bribed him with the promise of her eldest daughter. The poor man was near falling a victim to the plot: his wife ran away with the Indian, took her daughters with her, and left him alone and wounded.

17. Fortunately, however, he was picked up by a canoe going to Rainy Lake: they conveyed him there—his daughters joined him, and, as he said, treated him with the utmost kindness. His wife proceeded down the river with her accomplice, who was said to have had a bad name, even among the Indians, previous to this circumstance.

ANCIENT BABYLON.

1. BABYLON, the capital of the Assyrian empire, was situated on the Euphrates, sixty miles south of Bagdad. It was founded by the first descendants of Noah, two thousand two hundred and thirty-four years before Christ, greatly enlarged and embellished by Semiramis, the Assyrian queen, twelve hundred years before Christ, and raised to the greatest magnificence and splendour by Nebuchadnezzar. It was situated on both sides of the Euphrates, in a large plain of a very deep and fruitful soil.

2. The form of the city was a complete square, surrounded with walls sixty miles in circumference. The walls were of extraordinary strength, being eighty-seven feet broad, and three hundred and fifty feet high. They

were built of brick, and cemented by a kind of glutinous earth called bitumen, which had the quality of soon becoming as hard as stone ; and were surrounded on the outside by an immense ditch.

3. These walls were accounted one of the seven wonders of the world. On each of the four sides of the square, were twenty-five gates, at equal distances ; and at each corner was a strong tower, ten feet higher than the walls. The city was composed of fifty great streets, each fifteen miles long, and one hundred and fifty feet broad, proceeding from the twenty-five gates on each side, and crossing each other at right angles ; besides four half streets, two hundred feet broad, surrounding the whole.

4. It was divided into six hundred and seventy-six squares, extending four and a half furlongs on each of their sides. The inner parts of the squares were used for gardens, pleasure-grounds, &c. At the two ends of the bridge over the Euphrates, were two magnificent palaces, which had a subterraneous communication with each other, by means of a vault or tunnel, under the bed of the river.

5. The new and larger palace is said to have been eight miles in circumference, and contained within it the famous *hanging gardens*. These gardens occupied a piece of ground, four hundred feet on every side, and consisted of large terraces, raised one above another, till they equalled in height the walls of the city. The ascent from one terrace to another was by means of steps ten feet wide ; and the whole pile was sustained by vast arches, built upon other arches, and strengthened on each side by a solid wall twenty-two feet in thickness.

6. Within these arches were very spacious and splendid apartments. In order to form a pavement for supporting the soil, and confining the moisture of the garden, large flat stones, sixteen feet long and four broad, were, first of all, laid upon the top of the upper arches ; over these was spread a layer of reeds, mixed with bitumen ; upon this two rows of bricks closely cemented ; and the whole covered with sheets of lead, upon which the earth or mould was laid to a sufficient depth for the largest trees to take firm root.

7. In the upper terrace was a large reservoir, into which water was raised from the river by means of a species of engine, and kept there to be distributed to all parts of the

garden. Near the old palace stood the temple of Belus; and in the middle of the temple was an immense tower, six hundred feet square at the base. It consisted of eight distinct parts or towers, each seventy-five feet high, placed one above the other, gradually decreasing towards the top like a pyramid, and rising to the height of six hundred feet.

8. The ascent to the summit was accomplished by spiral stairs, winding eight times round the whole. In the different stories were chapels, or temples for the worship of Baal. In this temple of Belus, or, as some say, on its summit, was a golden image forty feet in height, and equal in value to three and a half millions sterling. This tower is understood to have been the old tower of Babel, but greatly enlarged by Nebuchadnezzar.

9. Such are some of the statements recorded in ancient authors respecting this extraordinary city. There is, however, considerable diversity in their descriptions, and some of the above particulars are probably greatly exaggerated. This ancient and renowned capital of the eastern world was taken by Cyrus five hundred and thirty-eight years before Christ, after which its glories rapidly decayed, till at length it became entirely desolate, according to the prediction of Isaiah: "Babylon, the glory of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency, shall be as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah."

10. The extraordinary ruins of this city appear to have but little excited the notice of modern travellers, till a few years since, when they were examined by Captain Frederick, and also by Mr. Rich, the British resident at Bagdad. The reason of the great structures not being found in such a state of preservation as those of Egypt, appears to be chiefly owing to the defect of the materials.

11. Instead of the granite and porphyry, which the banks of the Nile so abundantly afforded, the Babylonians built of brick, cemented with bitumen. The walls thus formed, not only moulder from lapse of time, but being easily loosened by art, they are carried away for the purpose of building elsewhere. Babylon thus became a great quarry for the construction of the modern cities in its neighbourhood.

12. Yet after the depredations of many ages, its grandeur is still attested, not indeed by the most imperfect remnant of any of its former edifices, but by the heaps of earth, bricks and rubbish piled as it were in mountain masses

and scarcely at first distinguishable from elevations raised by the hand of nature.

Note. The Euphrates is a large river of Turkey Asia. It rises in Armenia, in 40° north latitude, and enters the Gulf of Persia. The general course of the Euphrates is south-east. The Nile is a large and celebrated river of Africa. It rises in the Mountains of the Moon, in 9° north latitude, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea west of the Isthmus of Suez, in 31° north latitude.

CURIOSITIES OF NATURE.

1. WHEN a cursory survey of the surface of our globe is taken, a thousand objects offer themselves, which, though long known, still excite curiosity. The most obvious beauty that strikes the eye is the verdant covering of the earth, which is formed of a happy mixture of herbs and trees of various magnitudes and uses.

2. It has been often remarked, that no colour refreshes the eye so well as green; and it may be added, as a further proof of the assertion, that the inhabitants of those places, where the fields are continually white with snow, generally become blind long before the usual decay of nature. The advantage, which arises from the verdure of the fields, is not a little improved by their agreeable inequalities.

3. There are scarcely two natural landscapes, that offer prospects entirely resembling each other; their risings and depressions, their hills and vallies, are never entirely the same, but always offering something new to entertain and enliven the imagination. To increase the beauties of the face of nature, the landscape is greatly improved by springs and lakes, and intersected by rivulets.

4. These lend a brightness to the prospect, give motion and coolness to the air, and furnish the means of subsistence to animated nature. Such are the most obvious tranquil objects, that every where offer themselves; but there are others of a more awful and magnificent kind; the mountains, rising above the clouds, and topt with snow; the river, pouring down their sides, increasing as it runs;

and losing itself at last in the ocean ; the ocean, spreading its immense sheets of water over more than half the globe, swelling and subsiding at well known intervals, and forming a communication between the most distant parts of the earth.

5. If we leave these objects, that seem natural to our earth, but which keep the same constant tenor, we are presented with the great irregularities of nature. The burning mountain ; the abrupt precipice ; the unfathomable cavern ; the headlong cataract, and the rapid whirlpool.

6. In descending to the objects immediately below the surface of the globe, we shall there find wonders still as amazing. For the most part of the earth lies in regular beds or layers of various substances, every bed growing thicker in proportion as it lies deeper, and its contents become more dense and compact.

7. We shall find in almost all our subterranean inquiries an amazing number of shells, that once belonged to aquatic animals. Here and there, at a distance from the sea, are beds of oyster-shells, several yards thick, and many miles over. These, which are dug up by the peasants in every country, are regarded with little curiosity because they are so common.

8. But it is otherwise with an inquirer into nature ; he finds them, not only in shape, but in substance, every way resembling those that are bred in the sea, and he is, therefore, at a loss how to account for their removal. Yet not one part of nature alone, but all her productions and varieties become the objects of the philosopher's inquiry ; every appearance, however common, affords matter for his contemplation.

9. He inquires how, and why the surface of the earth has come to have those risings and depressions, which most men call natural ; he demands in what manner the mountains were formed, and in what their uses consist ; he asks from whence springs arise ; and how rivers flow round the convexity of the globe ; he enters into the examination of the ebbings and flowings, and the other wonders of the deep ; he acquaints himself with the irregularities of nature, and will endeavour to investigate their causes, by which, at least, he will become better acquainted with their history.

10. The internal structure of the globe becomes an object of his curiosity, and though his inquiries can reach

but little way, yet his imagination will supply the rest. He will endeavour to account for the situation of the marine fossils, that are found in the earth, and for the appearance of the different beds, of which it is composed.

11. These inquiries have of late years employed men of splendid talents, indefatigable in their pursuits, zealously attached to the investigation of truth, and whose well directed industry merits applause and gratitude. Men have penetrated to very small depths below the earth's surface.

12. The deepest mine, which is that at Cotteburg in Hungary, reaches not more than two thirds of a *mile*, a very small distance, when compared with four thousand miles, the distance from the surface to the centre of the earth. A bee, who darts his sting into an ox or an elephant, does more in proportion towards discovering the internal structure of those animals, than man has yet done in his endeavours to penetrate the body of the globe.

13. Upon examining the earth where it has been opened to any depth, the first coat, that is commonly found at the surface, is that light coat of blackish mould which by some is called *garden earth*, which has been probably formed from animal and vegetable bodies, decaying and turning into this substance. This coat serves as a store-house, from whence animal and vegetable natures are renewed; and thus are the blessings of life continued with unceasing circulation.

14. This external covering supplies man with all the true riches he enjoys. He may bring up gold and jewels from greater depths, but they are merely the toys of a capricious being, things upon which he has placed an imaginary value, and for which the unwise alone part with the more substantial blessings of life. The earth, says Pliny, like a kind mother, receives us at our birth, and sustains us when we are born. It is this alone of all the elements around us, that is never found the enemy of man.

15. The body of waters deluges him with rains, oppresses him with hail, and drowns him with inundations; the air rushes in storms, prepares the tempests, or lights up the volcano; but the earth, gentle and indulgent, ever subservient to the wants of man, spreads his walk with flowers, and his table with plenty; returns with interest every good committed to her care; and though she produces some poisons, she also furnishes antidotes.

16. If from this external surface we descend deeper, and view the earth cut perpendicularly downwards, the layers will be found regularly disposed in their proper order, though they are different in different situations. These layers are sometimes very extensive, and are often found to spread over a space of some leagues in circumference.

17. But it must not be supposed, that they are uniformly continued over the whole globe without any interruption; on the contrary, they are, at small intervals, interrupted by perpendicular fissures; the earth resembling, in this respect, the muddy bottom of a pond, from whence the water has been dried off by the sun, and thus opening in several chinks; which descend in a direction perpendicular to its surface.

18. These fissures are many times found empty, but more frequently closed with adventitious substances, which the rain, or some accidental causes, have conveyed to fill their cavities. The openings are not less different than their contents, some being not above half an inch wide, some a foot, and some several hundred yards asunder.

19. The last form those dreadful chasms, that are to be found in the Alps, at the edge of which the traveller stands, dreading to look down into the unfathomable gulf below. But the chasms to be found in the Alps are nothing to what may be seen in the Andes. These amazing mountains, in comparison with which the former are but little hills, have their fissures in proportion to their magnitude.

20. In some places they are a mile wide, and deep in proportion; and there are others that run under ground, and resemble in extent a province. Of this kind also is the cavern called *Eden hole*, in Derbyshire, in England, which was sounded by a line two thousand eight hundred feet in length, without finding the bottom or meeting with water; and yet the mouth at the top is not above forty yards over.

21. This unmeasurable cavern runs perpendicularly downward; and the sides of it seem to tally so plainly, as to show that they were once united. Those who visit the place generally procure stones to be thrown down, which, striking against the sides of the cavern, produce a sound that resembles distant thunder, dying away as the stone goes deeper.

22. Besides these fissures we frequently find others, that

descend but a little way, and then spread themselves often to a great extent below the surface. Many of these caverns may be the production of art and human industry, for retreats to protect the oppressed, or shelter the spoiler.

23. The famous cavern of Candia is supposed to be the work of art. The stone quarry in one of the ancient towns of France is evidently made by labour; carts enter at its mouth, and load within and return, then discharge their freight into boats, that lie on the brink of a river.

24. This quarry is so large, that forty thousand people may take shelter in it; and it in general serves for this purpose when armies march that way, becoming then an impregnable retreat to the people that live in the neighborhood. Nothing can be more beautiful than this cavern, when lighted up with torches; for there are thousands of square pillars in large, level walks, about twenty feet high, and all wrought with much neatness and regularity.

25. To add to its beauty, there are also in various parts of it little pools of water, for the convenience of men and cattle. The salt mines in Poland are, however, still more spacious than these.

26. Some catacombs in Egypt and Italy are said to be very extensive, but no part of the world has a greater number of artificial caverns than Spain, which were made to serve as retreats to the Christians against the fury of the Moors, when they conquered that country.

27. There is scarcely a country in the world without its natural caverns, and many new ones are discovered every day. In England they have Oakley Hole, and Penpark Hole. The former lies near the town of Wells. To conceive a just idea of this, we must imagine a precipice of more than a hundred yards high on the side of a mountain, which shelves away a mile above.

28. In this is an opening, into which you enter, going along on a rocky, uneven pavement, sometimes ascending and sometimes descending. The roof is in some places fifty feet from the floor, and in others it is so low that a man must stoop to pass.

29. From every part of the floor there are formed sparry concretions of various figures, that have been likened to men, lions, &c. At the farthest part of this cavern rises a stream of water well stored with fish. It is large enough to turn a mill, and discharges itself near the entrance.

30. But of all the subterranean caverns now known, the grotto of Antiparos is the most remarkable ; it is thus described by a person who actually visited it. " Having walked about four miles, through the midst of a beautiful plain and sloping woodlands, we at length came to a little hill, on the side of which yawned a most horrid cavern, that with its gloom at first struck us with terror, and almost repressed curiosity.

31. " When we had recovered from our surprise we proceeded ; we found a sparry concretion, formed by the water dropping from the roof of the cave, and by degrees hardening into a figure, that the natives had been accustomed to look at as a giant.

32. " As we proceeded, new wonders offered themselves ; the spars, formed into trees and shrubs, presented a kind of petrified grove ; some white, some green, all receding in due perspective. They struck us with the more amazement as we knew them to be mere productions of nature, who, hitherto in solitude, had, in her playful moments, dressed the scene as if for her amusement.

33. " We then descended into a spacious area, in which we lighted our torches, and when the place was completely illuminated, never could the eye be presented with a more glittering or more magnificent scene. The roof all hung with solid icicles, transparent as glass, yet solid as marble.

34. " The eye could hardly reach the noble and lofty ceiling ; the sides were regularly formed with spars, and the whole presented the idea of a magnificent theatre, illuminated with an immense profusion of lights. The floor consisted of solid marble ; and, in several places, magnificent columns, thrones, altars, and other objects, appeared as if nature had designed to mock the curiosities of art.

35. " Our voices, upon speaking or singing, were redoubled to an astonishing loudness, and upon the firing of a gun, the noise and reverberations were almost deafening. In the midst of this grand circus rose a concretion about fifteen feet high, that in some measure resembled an altar, from which taking the hint, we caused mass to be celebrated there. The beautiful columns that shot up round the altar appeared like candlesticks ; and many other natural objects represented the customary ornaments of this sacrament."

36. On another account, the grotto near Naples deserves notice. It lies on the side of a hill near which a peasant resides, who keeps a number of dogs for the purpose of showing the experiment to the curious. Upon entering this place, which is a little cave, the observer can see no visible marks of its pestilential vapour; only, to within a foot of the bottom, the wall seems to be tinged with a colour resembling that which is given by stagnant waters.

37. When the dog is held above the mark, he does not seem to feel the smallest inconvenience, but when his head is thrust down lower, he for a moment struggles to get free, but in the space of four or five minutes, he appears to lose all his sensation, and is taken out seemingly without life. But after being plunged into a neighbouring lake, he quickly recovers, and runs home without the smallest apparent injury.

Note. Hungary is a kingdom of Europe, bounded north by Poland, west by Austria, and south by the river Danube, which separates it from Turkey. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary.—Poland, in Europe, is bounded on the west by Germany, north by Prussia, and east by Russia, between 50 and 55° north latitude.—The island of Antiparos is situated in the *Ægean Sea*, or Archipelago.

APPENDIX.

QUESTIONS.

Advantages of History, and Discovery of New England.

Where is the Baltic Sea situated ?

What Gulfs run from the Baltic ?

Where is the Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice ?

Where is Cape Cod ? Of what length and breadth ?

Rock Bridge in Virginia.

Where are the Alleghany Mountains ?

Between what lakes is the Niagara river ?

What is its length ? Where are the falls of Niagara ?

The Andes of South America.

In what part of England is Wales ?

In what direction from the Irish Sea ?

Where is Scotland ? Where is Switzerland ?

In what direction from France ?

Passage of the Alps.

On what river is Rome situated ? In what latitude ?

Where is Spain ?

On which side is Spain bounded by the Pyrenees ?

Where is Italy ? Where are the Alps ?

Quebec.

In what part of Spain is Gibraltar ?

From what lake does the river St. Lawrence proceed ?

What is the course of the river ? What is its length ?

For what distance is it navigable for large vessels ?

Sketch of General Lee.

In what part of Europe is Portugal ?
 How is Portugal bounded ? Where is Long Island ?
 What is its length and breadth ?
 To what state does it belong ?

Baron De Kalb.

What are the boundaries of France ?
 What are the principal rivers of France ?

Socrates' Address to his Judges.

Where was ancient Troy situated ?
 Where is Mount Atlas ?
 What is the situation of the Black Sea ?
 Where is Mount Caucasus ?

Kamschatdales.

Where is Kamschatka ? In what latitude ?
 What is the quality of the soil ?

European Turks.

What are the boundaries of Turkey in Europe ?
 Where is Constantinople ?
 Where is Mecca situated ?
 In what direction from the Red Sea ?

Paul's Shipwreck.

What is the situation of Asia ?
 How is Asia bounded ? Where is Cyprus ?
 Where is Crete, or Candia ?
 What is the climate of Crete ?

St. Helena.

What are the boundaries of Africa ?
 Between what degrees of latitude is Africa situated ?

Modern Greeks.

In what part of Greece is The Morea ?
Where is Dalmatia ? In what latitude ?

Abyssinian Banquet.

Where is Abyssinia, or Upper Ethiopia ?
In what latitude ?
In what direction from the Red Sea, and Nubia ?

Slave Trade.

What are the boundaries of Europe ?
Between what degrees of north latitude ?
Where is great Britain ?
In what direction from France ?
What divides Britain from France ?
Where is Sierra Leone ?

Inhabitants of China.

Where is China ? How is it bounded ?
On which boundary is the stupendous wall ?
What is the face of the country ?

Pitcairn's Island.

Where are the Society Islands ? In what latitude ?
When, and by whom were they discovered ?

Lovel's Fight.

What are the extremes of latitude of Maine ?
How is Maine bounded ?
Where is the source of the river Saco ?
Where does it discharge its water ?

Whale Fisheries.

Where is Brazil situated ? In what latitude ?
In what minerals does Brazil abound ?

Mount Lebanon.

Where is Syria ? What is the capital of Syria ?
 Where is Palestine, or the Holy Land ?
 What are the boundaries of Palestine ?
 What is its capital ?

Mount Ararat.

Where is Persia ? What are the boundaries of Persia ?
 In what latitude ?
 What is the religion of the Persians ?

Peak of Teneriffe.

Where are the Canary Islands ?
 In what latitude ?
 Near what coast are they situated ?
 Where is Vesuvius ? In what latitude ?

Arabs of the Desert.

Where is Morocco ? How bounded ?
 What are the boundaries of America ?
 Of what extent ?
 Where is the line of division between North and South
 America ?
 What connects the divisions of America ?

Stromboli.

Where is Sicily ?
 How is it separated from Naples ?
 Where is Mount Etna ?
 What is the extent of the Mediterranean Sea ?
 By what strait does it communicate with the Atlantic
 Ocean ?
 How is it connected with the Black Sea ?

Hottentots of South Africa.

Where is the Cape of Good Hope ?
 Between what degrees of latitude is the Hottentot country ?

Character of the Italians.

Where is Leghorn ? In what latitude ?
Where are the Straits of Messina ?

River Jordan.

Where is the Dead Sea, or Lake Asphaltites ?
What was the situation of Jericho ?

Horrors of War.

Where is Russia ? How is it bounded ?
Of what extent ?

Ice Islands.

In what part of Europe is Spitzbergen ? How bounded ?
Of what extent in latitude ? Where is Greenland ?
What are its extremes of latitude ?

Tides and Currents.

Where is the Red Sea ? Of what length and breadth ?
How is it separated from the Mediterranean on the north ?
With what seas does it communicate on the south ?
Where is the Indian Ocean ?
Where is the Pacific Ocean ? What is its extent ?
Where are Behring's Straits ?

Destruction of Scio.

Where is the Island of Scio ?
In what latitude ? Near what coast is Scio situated ?
Where is Samos ? On what river is Cairo ?
How far from its mouth ?

Discoveries in Africa.

Where is Egypt ?
In what direction from the Red Sea ?

What is the length and breadth of Egypt ?
 Where is Denmark situated ?
 How is it bounded ? What is the capital of Denmark ?
 Where is Sweden ?
 In what direction from the Baltic Sea ?
 What are the north and south boundaries of Sweden ?
 How is Nubia situated ? How bounded ?
 What river enriches Nubia ?

Imprisonment of La Fayette.

Where is Prussia situated ?
 What bounds it on the north ?
 What bounds it on the south ?
 What is the latitude of Prussia ?
 What is the capital of Germany ?
 In what latitude is Vienna ?
 In what direction from Paris ?
 Where is Austria ? How is Austria bounded ?

Ancient Babylon.

Where is the river Euphrates ?
 Where is its source ?
 Into which gulf does it discharge ?
 Where is the river Nile ?
 Where does it rise ? What sea does it enter ?

Curiosities of Nature.

Where is Hungary ?
 What bounds this kingdom on the north ?
 What on the west ?
 What river divides Hungary from Turkey ?
 What is the situation of Poland ?
 How bounded ?
 In what latitude ?
 Where is the island of Antiparos ?

THE END.

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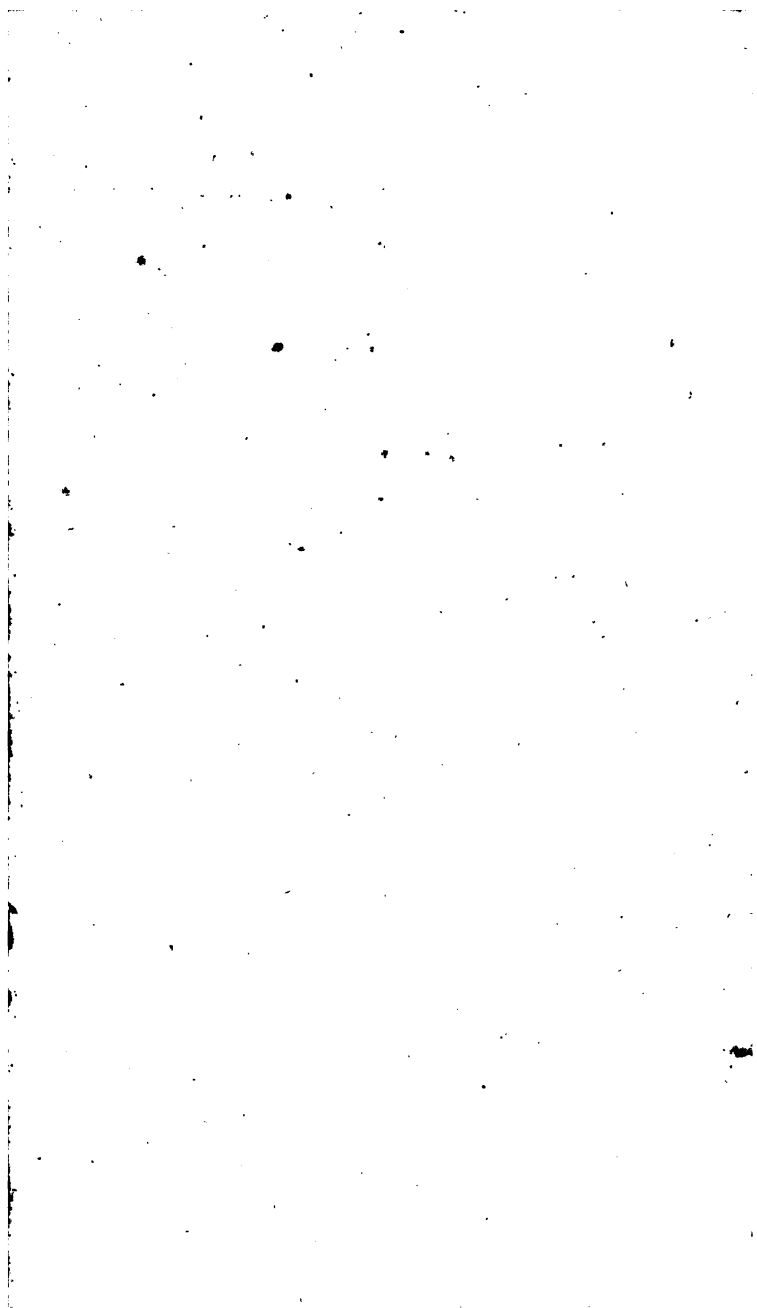
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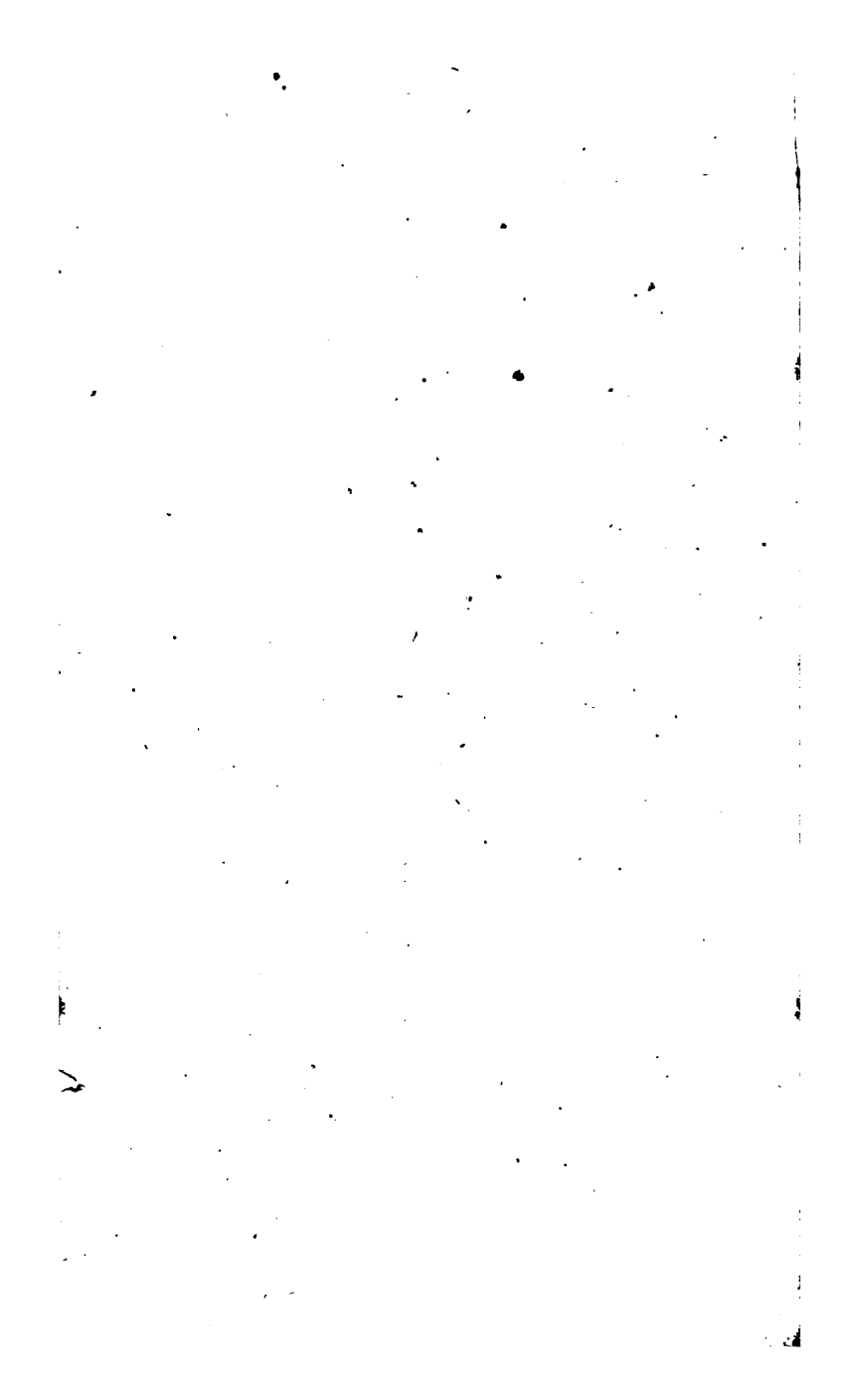
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